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FOUNDED IN 1836. TOLEDO, OHIO, THURSDAY, APRIL 2, 1914 SEVENTY-NINTH YEAR, NO. 14

# The HONOR of the BIG SNOWS

By
JAMES OLIVER CURWOOD

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CHAPTER XVII.—Continued.

Along the edge of those barrens he had come, daring the hundred deaths between hunter's cabin and Indian wigwam, starving at times, almost dying of cold, building fires to keep the wolves back, and playing—always playing to keep up his courage, until he found Melisse. Fifteen years had passed since then, and the cumulative force of the things that had grown out of those years had fallen upon him this day. He had felt it first when Melisse turned upon him at the foot of the mountain; and after that in the cabin, in every breath he drew, in every look that he gave her. For him she had changed for all time. She was no longer the little Melisse, his sister. And yet—

He was almost saying her last words aloud:

"Good night, Brother Jan!"

She had come to him that day to let him kiss her, as she had come to him a thousand times before; but he had not kissed her in the old way. It was a different love that his lips had given, and even now the hot blood surged again into his face as he thought of what he had done. His was a different idea of honor from that held by men born to the ways of passion.

In that which had stirred his blood, thrilling him with strange joy as he held her in his arms, he saw more than the shadow of sin—sacrilege against a thing which was more precious to him than life. Melisse came to him still as his sister, abiding in her glorious faith in him, unaware of his temptation; while he, Jan Thoreau—

He thrust a hand inside his coat and clutched at the papers that Jean de Gravois had read. Then he drew them forth, slowly, and held them crumpled in his fingers, while for many minutes he stared straight out into the gray gloom of the treeless plain.

His eyes shifted. Searchingly they traveled up the face of the crags behind him. They hunted where the starlight made deep pits of gloom in the twisting edge of the mountains. They went from rock to rock and from tree to tree until at last they rested upon a giant spruce which hung out over the precipitous wall of the ridge, its thick top beckoning and sighing to the black rocks that shot up out of the snow 500 feet below.

It was a strange tree, weird and black, free of stub or bough for a hundred feet, and from far out on the barrens those who traveled their solitary ways east and west knew that it was a monument shaped by men. Mukee had told Jan its story. In the first autumn of the woman's life at Lac Bain, he and Per-ee had climbed the old spruce, lopping off its branches until only the black cap remained; and after that it was known far and wide as the "lob-stick" of Cummins' wife. It was a voiceless cenatoph which signified that all the honor and love known to the wilderness people had been given to her.

To it when Jan, the papers still held in his hand. He had seen a pair of whisky-jacks storing food in the butt of the tree, two or three summers before, and now his fingers groped for the hole. When he found it, he thrust in the papers, crowded them down, and filled the hole with chunks of bark.

"Always my sister—and never anything more to Jan Thoreau," he said gently in French, as if he were speaking to a spirit in the old tree. "That is the honor of these snows; it is what the great God means us to be." The strife had gone from his voice; it rose strong and clear as he streached his arms high up along the shorn side of the spruce, his eyes upon the silent plume that heard his oath. "I swear that Jan Thoreau will never do wrong to the little Melisse!"

With a face white and set in its determination, he turned slowly away from the tree. Far away, from the lonely depths of the swamp, there came the wailing howl of a wolf—a cry of hungerful savageness that died away in echoes of infinite sadness. It was like the howling of a dog at the door of a cabin in which his master lay dead, and the sound of it swept a flood of loneliness into Jan's heart. It was the death-wail of his last hope, which had gone out of him for ever that night.

He listened, and it came again; but in the middle of it, when the long, moaning grief of the voice was rising to its full despair, there broke in a sharp interruption—a shrieking, yelping cry, such as a dog makes when it is suddenly struck. In another moment the forest thrilled with the deep-throated pack-call of the wolf who has started a fresh kill. Hardly had its echoes died away when, from deeper in the swamp, there came another cry, and still another from the mountains; and up and out of the desolation rose the calls of others of the scattered pack, in quick response to the comrade who had first found meat.

All the cries were alike, filled with that first wailing grief, except that of the swelling throat which was sending forth the call to food. A few minutes, and another of the mournful howls changed into the fierce hunt-cry; then a second a third, and a fourth, and the sound of the chase swept swiftly from the swamp to the mountains, up the mountain and down into the barrens

"A caribou!" cried Jan softly. "A caribou, and he is going into the barrens. There is no water, and he is lost!"

He ran and leaned over beside the old tree, so that the great plain stretched out below him. Into the west turned the pack, the hunt-cry growing fainter until it almost died away. Then, slowly, it grew again in volume, swinging into the north, then to the east—approaching nearer and nearer until Jan saw a dark, swiftly moving blot in the white gloom.

The caribou passed by within half a rifle-shot of him; another half rifle-shot behind followed the wolves, flung out fan-shape, their gray bodies moving like specters in a half-moon cordon, and their leaders almost abreast the caribou a dozen rods to each side.

There was no sound now. Below him, Jan could see the pale glimmer of ice and snow, where in summer there was a small lake. Desperately the caribou made an effort to reach this lake The wolves drew in. The moon-shap of their bodies shrunk until it was nearer a circle. From the plain side the leading wolf closed until he was running at the caribou's forelegs. The mountain wolf responded on the opposite side. Then came the end, quick, decisive and without sound.

After a few monments there came faintly the snapping of jaws and the crunching of bones. Torn and bleeding, and yet quivering with life, the caribou was given up to the feast.

Jan turned away from the scene. Torn and bleeding at his own heart, he went back to Lac Bain.

### CHAPTER XVIII.

### Brother Jan.

When he came into the cabin for breakfast that morning, Jan's face showed signs of the struggle through which he had gone. Cummins had already finished, and he found Melisse alone. Her hair was brushed back in its old, smooth way; and when she heard him, she flung her long braid over her shoulder, so that it fell down in front of her. He saw the movement, and smiled his thanks without speaking.

"You don't look well, Jan," she said anxiously. "You are pale, and your eyes are bloodshot."

"I am not feeling right," he admitted, trying to appear cheerful, "but this coffee will make a new man of me. You make the best coffee in the world, Melisse?"

"How do you know, brother?" she asked. "Have you drunk any other than mine since years ago at Churchill and York Factory?"

"Only Iowaka's. But I know that yours is best, from what I remember of the coffee at the bay."

"It was a long time ago, wasn't it?" she asked gently, looking at him across the table. "I dreamed of those days last night, Jan, though I don't remember anything about your going to Churchill. I must have been too young; but I remember when you went to Nelson House, and how lonely I was. Last night I dreamed that we both went, and that we stood together, looking out over the bay, where the tides are washing away the guncase coffins. I saw the ship that you described to me, too, and thought that we wanted to go out to it, but couldn't. Do you suppose we'll ever go to Churchill together, Jan, and ride on a wonderful ship like that?"

"It may be, Melisse."

"And then I dreamed that you were gone, and I was alone; and some one else came to me, whom I didn't like at all, and tried to make me go to the ship. Wasn't that strange?" She laughed softly, as she rose to give him another cup of coffee. "What did you mean, Jan Thoreau, by running away from me like that?"

"To get even with you for running away from me on the mountain," he replied quickly.

She paused, the cup half filled, and Jan, looking up, caught her eyes full of mock astonishment.

"And were you sorry I ran away from you?"

"Despite himself, his pale cheeks flushed.

"Do you think I was?" he replied equivocally.

"I—don't—know," she answered slowly, filling his cup. What are you going to do today, Jan?"

"Drive out on the Churchill trail. Ledoq wants supplies, and he's too busy with his trap lines to come in."

"Will you take me?"

"I'm afraid not, Melisse. It's a 12-mile run and a heavy load."

"Very well. I'll get ready immediately."

She jumped up from the table, darting fun at him with her eyes, and ran to her room.

CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE

## Mormonism in Europe

In more than one country in Europe evidences are not lacking that the Mormon propaganda has been revived and strenuous efforts are making by Mormon missionaries to get converts and emigrants for Utah. English papers are particularly alive to preparations that are making in London and Liverpool to send out a large number of emigrants in the spring, and say that the Latter Day Saints in Utah are making ready to receive these converts. These papers are giving considerable information as to what Mormonism is and what are its aims. It is shown that at the time of the inquiry in the famous Smoot case, President Joseph F. Smith admitted that he had had 11 children born to him by his five wives after pledging himself to obey the "revealed" manifesto of 1890 forbidding polygamous relations, and the question is again raised, is Utah capable of defying the United States governemnt. Joseph F. Smith, it is said, enjoys an income of about $1,000,000 a year from the tithes paid by his people. He is president of half a dozen or more great business enterprises and has five mansions in Salt Lake City, one for each of his five wives.

# CHAPTERS OF A POSSIBLE AUTOBIOGRAPHY

## By THEODORE ROOSEVELT

### The Monroe Doctrine

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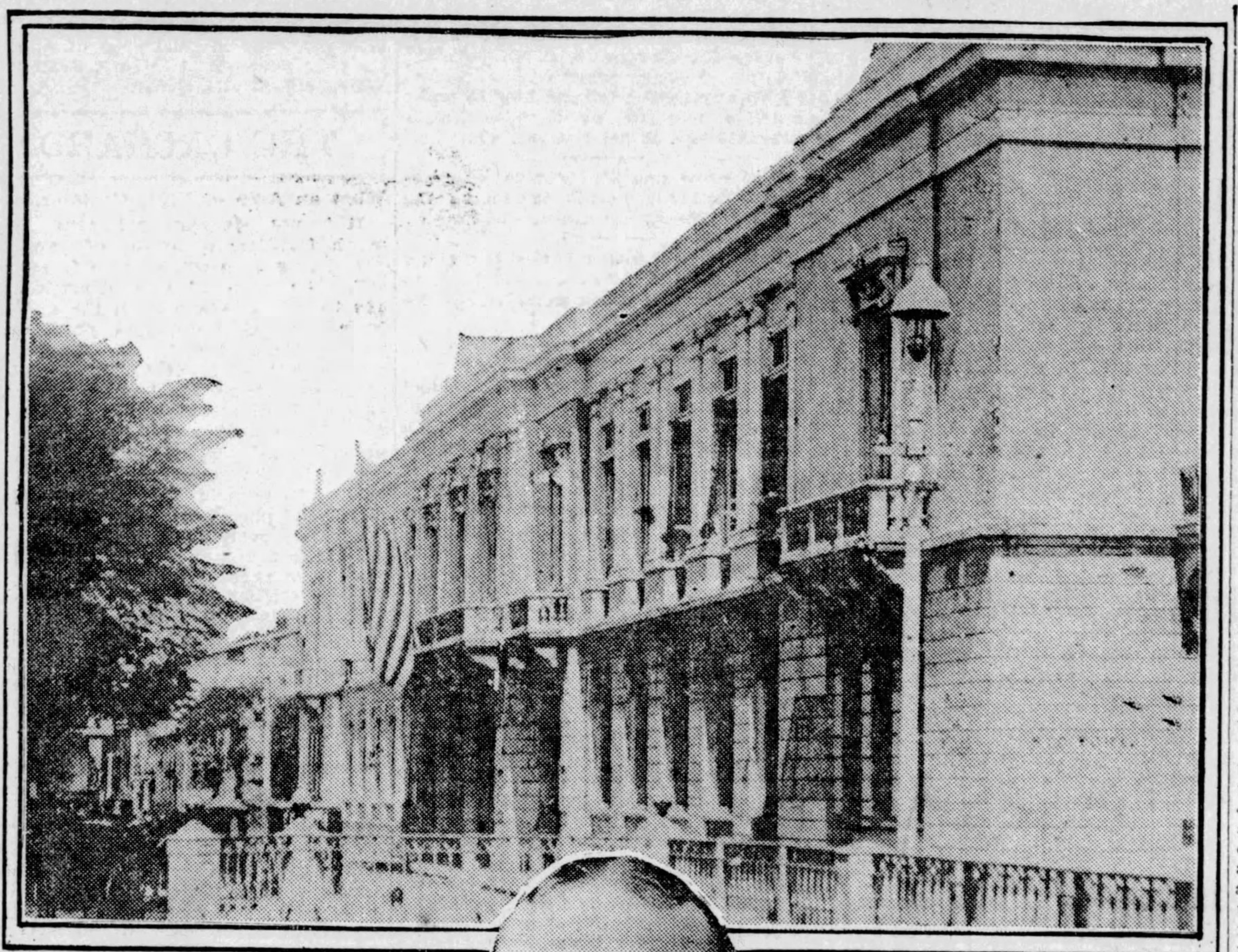
NO NATION can claim rights without acknowledging the duties that go with the rights. It is a contemptible thing for a great nation to render itself impotent in international action, whether because of cowardice or sloth, or sheer inability or unwillingness to look into the future. It is a very wicked thing for a nation to do wrong to others. But the most contemptible and most wicked course of conduct is for a nation to use offensive language or be guilty of offensive actions toward other people and yet fail to hold its own if the other nation retaliates; and it is almost as bad to undertake responsibilities and then not fulfill them. During the seven and a half years that I was President, this nation behaved in international matters toward all other nations precisely as an honorable man behaves to his fellowmen. We made no promise which we could not and did not keep. We made no threat which we did not carry out. We never failed to assert our rights in the face of the strong, and we never failed to treat both strong and weak with courtesy and justice; and against the weak when they misbehaved we were slower to assert our rights than we were against the strong.



THE FILIPINO CAPITOL MANILA

**What We Did in the Philippines.**

As a legacy of the Spanish war we were left with peculiar relations to the Philippines, Cuba and Porto Rico, and with an immensely added interest in Central America and the Caribbean Sea. As regards the Philippines my belief was that we should train them for self-government as rapidly as possible, and then leave them free to decide their own fate. I did not believe in setting the time-limit within which we would give them independence, because I did not believe it wise to try to forecast how soon they would be fit for self-government; and once having made the promise I would have felt that it was imperative to keep it.

Within a few months of my assuming office we had stamped out the last armed resistance in the Philippines that was not of merely sporadic character; and as soon as peace was secured we turned our energies to developing the islands in the interests of the natives. We established schools everywhere; we built roads; we administered an even-handed justice; we did everything possible to encourage agriculture and industry; and in constantly increasing measure we employed natives to do their own governing, and finally provided a legislative chamber. No higher grade of public officials ever handled the affairs of any colony than the public officials who in succession governed the Philippines. With the possible exception of the Sudan, and not even excepting Algiers, I know of no country ruled and administered by men of the white race where that rule and that administration have been exercised so emphatically with an eye single to the welfare of the natives themselves. The English and Dutch administrators of Malaysia have done admirable work; but the profit to the Europeans in those states has always been one of the chief elements considered; whereas in the Philippines our whole attention was concentrated upon the welfare of the Filipinos themselves, if anything to the neglect of our own interests.

**No Half-and-Half Course.**

I do not believe that America has any special beneficial interest in retaining the Philippines. Our work there has benefited us only as any efficiently done work performed for the benefit of others does incidentally help the character of those who do it. The people of the islands have never developed so happily, from every standpoint, as during the years of the American occupation. The time will come when it will be wise to take their own judgment as to whether they wish to continue their association with America or not. There is, however, one consideration upon which we should insist. Either we should retain complete control of the islands, or absolve ourselves from all responsibility for them. Any half-and-half course would be both foolish and disastrous. We are governing and have been governing the islands in the interests of the Filipinos themselvese. If after due time the Filipinos themselves decide that they do not wish to be thus governed, then I trust that we will leave; but when we do leave, it must be distinctly understood that we retain no protectorate—and above all that we take part in no joint protectorate—over the islands, and give them no guarantee, of neutrality or otherwise; that, in short, we are absolutely quit of responsibility for them, of every kind and description.

**Our Promise to Cuba.**

The Filipinos were quite incapable of standing by themselves when we took possession of the islands, and we had made no promise concerning them. But we had explicitly promised to leave the island of Cuba, had explicity promised that Cuba should be independent. Early in my administration that promise was made, I doubt if there was a single ruler or diplomat in Europe who believed that it would be kept. As far as I know, the United States was the first power which, having made such a promise, kept it in letter and spirit. England was unwise enough to make such a promise when she took Egypt. It would have been a capital misfortune to have kept the promise, and England has remained in Egypt for over 30 years, and will unquestionably remain indefinitely; but it is necessary for her to do so, the fact of her doing so has meant the breaking of a positive promise and has been a real evil. Japan made the same guarantee about Kerea, but as far as can be seen there was never even any thought of keeping the promise in this case; and Korea, which had shown herself utterly impotent either for self-government or self-defense, was in actual fact almost immediately annexed to Japan.

**How We Kept Our Word.**

We made the promise to give Cuba independence; and we kept the promise. Leonard Wood was left in as Governor for two or three years, and evolved order out of chaos, raising the administration of the island to a level, moral and material, which it had never before achieved. We also by treaty gave the Cubans substantial advantages in our markets. Then we left the island, turning the government over to its people. After four or five years a revolution broke out, during my administration, and we again had to intervene to restore order. We promptly sent thither a small army of pacification. Under General Barry, order was restored and kept, and absolute justice done. The American troops were then withdrawn and the Cubans re-established in complete possession of their own beautiful island, and they are in possession of it now. There are plenty of occasions in our history when we have shown weakness or inefficiency, and some occasions when we have not been as scrupulous as we should have been as regards the rights of others. But I know of no action by any other government in relation to a weaker power which showed such disinterested efficiency in rendering service as was true in connection with our intervention in Cuba.

In Cuba, as in the Philippines and as in Porto Rico, Santo Domingo, and later in Panama, no small part of our success was due to the fact that we put in the highest grade of men as public officials. This practice was inaugurated under President McKinley. I found admirable men in office, and I continued them and appointed men like the custom-houses in Santo Domingo were administered by Colton definitely established the success of our experiment in securing peace for that island republic; and in Porto Rico, under the administration of offairs under such officials as Hunt, Winthrop, Post, Ward, and Grahame, more substantial progress was achieved in a decade than in any previous century.

**The Monroe Doctrine; Rights and Duties.**

The Phillippines, Cuba, and Porto Rico came within its own sphere of governmental action. In addition to this we asserted certain rights in the Western Hemisphere under the Monroe Doctrine. My endeavor was not only to assert these rights, but frankly and fully to acknowledge the duties that went with the rights.

The Monroe Doctrine lays down the rule that the Western Hemisphere is not hereafter to be treated as subject to settlement and occupation by Old World powers. It is not international law; but it is a cardinal principle of our foreign policy. There is no difficulty at the present day in maintaining this doctrine, save where the American power whose interest is threatened has shown itself in international matters both weak and delinquent. The great and prosperous civilized commonwealths, such as the Argentine, Brazil, and Chile, in the southern half of South America, have advanced so far that they no longer stand in any position of tutelage toward the United States They occupy toward us precisely the position that Canada occupies. Their friendship is the friendship of equals for equals. My view was that as regards these nations there was no more necessity for asserting the Monroe Doctrine than there was to assert it in regard to Canada. They were competent to assert it for themselves. Of course if one of these nations, or if Canada, should be overcome by some Old World power, which then proceeded to occupy its territory, we would undoubtedly, if the American nation needed our help, give it in order to prevent such occupation from taking place. But the initiative would come from the nation itself, and the United States would merely act as a friend whose help was invoked.

**A Prey to Misrule.**

The case was (and is) widely difcommunities. But some of them have of the tropical states in the neighborhood of the Caribbean Sea. Where these states are stable and prosperous, they stand on a footing of absolute equality with all other comunities. But some of them have been a prey to such continuous revolutionary misrule as to have grown impotent either to do their duties to outsiders or to enforce their rights against outsiders. The United States has not the slightest desire to make aggressions on any one of these states. On the contrary, it will submit to much from them without showing resentment. If any great civilized power, Russia or Germany, for instance, had behaved toward us as Venezuela under Castro behaved, this country would have gone to war at once. We did not go to war with Venezuela merely because our people declined to be irritated by the actions of a weak opponent, and showed a forbearance which probably went beyond the limits of wisdom in refusing to take umbrage at what was done by the weak; although we would certainly have resented it had it been done by the strong.

JOHN HAY.

In the case of two states, however, affairs reached such a crisis that we had to act. These two states were Santo Domingo and the then owner of the Isthmus of Panama, Colombia.

**San Domingo.**

The Santo Domingan case was the less important; and yet it possessed a real importance, and moreover is instructive, because the action there taken should serve as a precedent for American action in all similar cases. During the early years of my administration Santo Domingo was in its usual condition of chronic revolution. There was always fighting, always plundering, and the successful graspers for governmental power were always pawning ports and custom-houses, or trying to put them up as guarantees for loans. Of course the foreigners who made loans under such conditions demanded exorbitant interest, and if they were Europeans expected their governments to stand by them. So utter was the disorder that on one occasion when Admiral Dewey landed to pay a call of ceremony on the President, he and his party were shot at by revolutionists in crossing the square, and had to return to the ships, leaving the call unpaid. There was default on the interest due to the creditors; and finally the latter insisted upon their governments intervening. Two or three of the European powers were endeavoring to arrange for concerted action, and I was finally notified that these powers intended to take and hold several of the seaports which held custom-houses.

This meant that unless I acted at once I would find foreign powers in partial possession of Santo Domingo; in which event the very individuals who in the actual event deprecated the precaution taken to prevent such action would have advocated extreme and violent measures to undo the effect of their own supineness. Nine-tenths of wisdom is to be wise in time, and at the right time; and my whole foreign policy was based on the exercise of intelligent forethought and of decisive action sufficiently far in advance of any likely crisis to make it improbable that we would run into serious trouble.

**A Chaos of Revolution..**

Santo Domingo had fallen into such chaos that once for some weeks there were two rival governments in it, and a revolution was being carried on against each. At one period one government was at sea in a small gunboat, but still stoutly maintained that it was in possession of the island and entitled to make loans and declare peace or war. The situation had become intolerable by the time that I interfered. There was a naval commander in the waters whom I directed to prevent any fighting which might menace the custom houses. He carried out his orders, both to his and my saisfaction, in thoroughgoing fashion. On one occasion, when an insurgent force threatened to attack a town in which Americans had interests, he notified the commanders on both sides that he would not permit any fighting in the town, but that he would appoint a certain place where they could meet and fight it out, and that the victors could have the town. They agreed to meet his wishes, the fight came off at the appointed time, and the victors, who, if I remember rightly, were the insurgents, were given the town.

It was the custom-houses that caused the trouble, for they offered the only means of raising money, and the revolutions were carried on to get possession of them. Accordingly I secured an agreement with the governmental authorities who for the moment seemed best able to speak for the country, by which these custom-houses were placed under American control. The arrangement was that we should keep order and prevent any interference with the custom-houses or the places where they stood, and should have the revenues. Forty-five per cent of the revenue was turned over to the Santo Domingan government, and 55 per cent put in a sinking fund in New York for the benefit of the creditors. The arrangement worked in capital style. On the 45 per cent basis the Santo Domingan government received from us a larger sum than it had ever received before when nominally all the revenue went to it. The creditors were entirely satisfied with the arrangement, and no excuse for interference by European powers remained. Occasional disturbances occurred in the island, of course, but on the whole there ensued a degree of peace and prosperity which the island had not known before for at least a century.

**Every One Satisfied.**

All this was done without the loss of a life, with the assent of all the parties in interest, and without subjecting the United States to any charge, while practically all of the interference ofter the naval commander whom I have mentioned had taken the initial steps in preserving order, consisted in putting a first-class man trained in our insular service at the head of the Santo Domingan customs service. We secured peace, we protected the people of the islands against foreign foes, and we minimized the chance of domestic trouble. We satisfied the creditors and the foreign nations to which the creditors belonged; and our own part of the work was done with the utmost efficiency and with rigid honesty, so that not a particle of scandal was ever so much as hinted at.

**Denunciations of Theorists.**

Under these circumstances those who do not know the nature of the professional international philanthropists would suppose that the apostles of international peace would have been overjoyed with what we had done. As a matter of fact, when they took any notice of it at all it was to denounce it; and those American newspapers which are fondest of proclaiming themselves the foes of war and the friends of peace violently attacked me for averting war from, and bringing peace to, the island. They insisted I had no power to make the agreement, and demanded the rejection of the treaty which was to perpetuate the agreement. They were, of course, wholly unable to advance a single sound reason of any kind for their attitude. I suppose the real explanation was partly their dislike of me personally, and unwillingness to see peace come through or national honor upheld by me; and in the next place their sheer, simple devotion to prattle and dislike of efficiency. They liked to have people come together and talk about peace, or even sign bits of paper with something about peace or arbitration on them, but they took no interest whatever in the practical achievement of a peace that told for good government and decency and honesty. They were joined by the many moderately well meaning men who always demand that a thing be done, but also always demand that it be not done in the only way in which it is, as a matter of fact, possible to do it. The men of this kind insisted that of course Santo Domingo must be protected and made to behave itself, and that of course the Panama canal must be dug; but they insisted even more strongly that neither feat should be accomplished in the only way in which it was possible to accomplish it at all.

The constitution did not explicitly give me power to bring about the necessary agreement with Santo Domingo. But the constitution did not forbid my doing what I did. I put the agrement into effect, and I continued its execution for two years before the senate acted; and I would have continued it until the end of my term, if necessary, without any action of congress, so that we might be proceeding under a treaty which was the law of the land and not merely by a direction of the chief executive which would lapse when that particular executive left office. I therefore did my best to get the senate to ratify what I had done. There was a good deal of difficulty about it. With the exception of one of two men like Clark of Arkansas, the Democratic senators acted in that spirit of unworthy partisanship which subordinates national interest to some fancied partisan advantage, and they were cordially backed by all that portion of the press which took its inspiration from Wall street, and was violently hostile to the administration because of its attitude towards great corporations.

Most of the Republican senators, under the lead of Senator Lodge, stood by me; but some of them, of the more "conservative" or reactionary type, who were already growing hostile to me on the trust question, first proceeded to sneer at what had been done, and to raise all kinds of meticulous objections, which they themselves finally abandoned, but which furnished an excuse on which the oppoents of the treaty could hang adverse action. Unfortunately the senators who were most apt to speak of the dignity of the senate, and to insist upon its importance, were the very ones who were also most apt to try to make display of this dignity and importance by thwarting the public business. This case was typical. The Republicans in question spoke against certain provisions of the proposed treaty. They then, having ingeniously provided ammunition for the foes of the treaty, abandoned their opposition to it, and the Democrats stepped into the position they had abandoned. Enough Republicans were absent to prevent the securing of a two-thirds vote for the treaty, and the senate adjourned without any action at all, and with a feeling of entire self-satisfaction at having left the country in the position of assuming a responsibility and then failing to fulfill it.

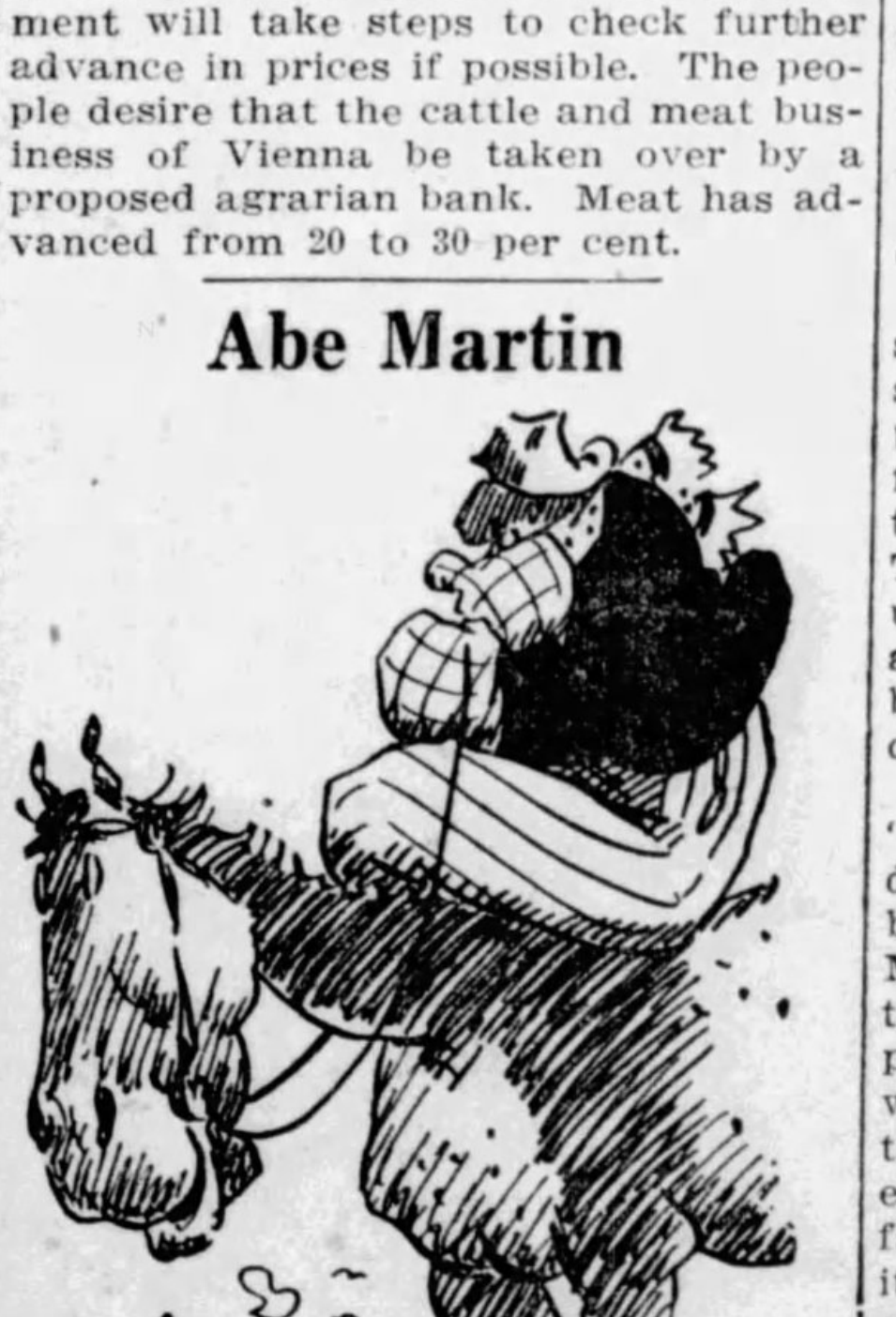
Apparently the senators in question felt that in some way they had upheld their dignity. All that they had really done was to shirk their duty. Somebody had to do that duty, and accordingly I did it. I went ahead and administered the proposed treaty anyhow, considering it as a simple agreement on the part of the executive which would be converted into a treaty whenever the senate acted. After a couple of years the senate did act, having previously made some utterly unimportant changes which I ratified and persuaded Santo Domingo to ratify. In all its history Santo Domingo has had nothing happen to it as fortunate as this treaty, and the passing of it saved the United States from having to face serious difficulties with one or more foreign powers.

It cannot in the long run prove possible for the United States to protect delinquent American nations from punishment for the non-performance of their duties unless she undertakes to make them perform their duties. People may theorize about this as much as they wish, but whenever a sufficently strong outside nation becomes sufficiently aggrieved, then either that nation will act or the United States government itself will have to act. We were face to face at one period of my administration with this condition of affairs in Venezuela, when Germany rather feebly backed by England, undertook a blockade against Venezuela to make Venezuela adopt the German and English view about certain agreements. There was real danger that the blockade would finally result in Germany's taking possession of certain cities of custom houses. I succeeded, however, in getting all the parties in interest to submit their cases to the Hague tribunal.

## HIGH COST OF LIVING AGAIN

The cost of living in Austria recently has grown so great that the government will take steps to check further advance in prices if possible. The people desire that the cattle and meat business of Vienna be taken over by a proposed agrarian bank. Meat has advanced from 20 to 30 per cent.

## Abe Martin

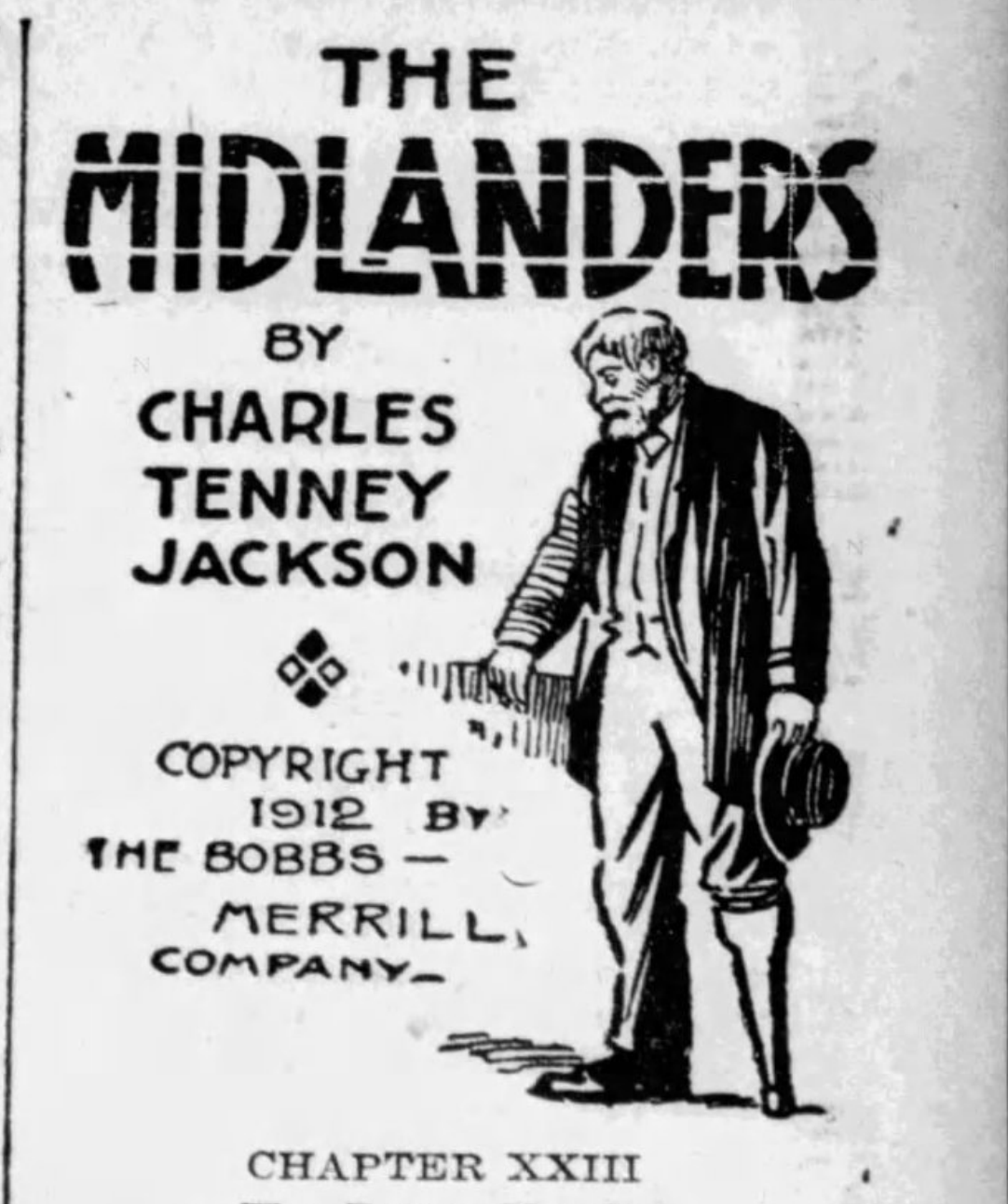


Mr. and Mrs. Lafe Bud, who buried the hatchet on Wash-in'ton's birthday, have parted agin.

Some women seem t' be able t' entertain ever'buddy but their husbands.

# THE MIDLANDERS

BY
CHARLES TENNEY JACKSON



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### CHAPTER XXIII

### The Better People.

Many men of the country drove to town early that day. It was the ever-present restlessness of election eve; and in this instance a sense of new issues, of unusual and dramatic sequences, was in the air. Then it was to be the night of the "big Curran meeting" at the opera-house, the wind-up with red fire and the band; and the country people, with a lively appreciation of the spectacular, were eager to hear the candidate. "Wiley" would make the most of his last chance to scald the "country crowd" with his satire, that was sure. All the day the court-house was thronged with farmers, politicians, candidates, standing about, smoking, gossiping. The dingy central corridor was a reck of tobacco and smells.

Harlan was wont to pass here on his way to his office. He had not concerned himself with the eleventh-hour wrangles and petty intrigues, for he had no opposition in his own fight. The "country crowd would put young Van Hart over," every one said, and approved. The countrymen looked back at him with diffident respect. When he reached Miss Vance's door he saw her at her desk. Hemminger, the lonely insurgent board member from the river district, was there, sitting, awkward, constrained, holding his hat. Harlan was waving his hand cheerily in passing, when Janet arrested him with a gesture. Her eyes had a hard brightness. When the young man came in she bade him close the door.

Then she sat again. The hubbub of voices in the hall was lessened.

Janet motioned Harlan to a chair. "We," she began quietly, "have been discussing you. Mr. Hemminger and I have discussed you for two weeks."

Harlan looked up at Hemminger with a surprised smile. "Indeed! Now, I had noticed Hemminger in your office a number of times lately. What is the extraordinary interest?"

She disregarded his easy banter. "Harlan," she went on sharply, "you'll be the next prosecuting attorney."

"Without a doubt. On the first of next month."

She seemed dwelling on the three weeks intervening. Then: "We are going to confide in you something that we might have said before; only"—her glance held a curious suspicion—"well, I thought we'd better wait until after election. You owe your nomination to Tanner, the old crowd, and —well, you'll pardon my frankness, but we hesitated."

"Hesitated? What on earth are you driving at?"

Hemminger smiled uneasily. "Wondered where you'd stand, Mr. Van Hart. Kind o' thought it would put you in bad to load this on you."

He still looked his wonder at Janet. She was unlocking the drawer of her desk. She took out an envelope and from it a yellow and worn bit of paper.

"We shall demand," she began decisively, "that the first act of your administration is to go before the grand jury and ask for the indictment of Tanner and Dan Boydston and Archie Curry for the giving and the accepting of bribes on the county road contracts for the last six years."

He looked silently at her. Hemminger shifted his hat nervously.

"The proof," Miss Vance went on, "is here." She laid the yellow slip of memoranda on the desk. It was covered with careless entries, figures, abbreviations. To Harlan it meant nothing. "This is Boydston's writing —Boydston, the go-between.' '

"Those old yarns," Harlan murmured; then her dominance stilled him. He looked again at the paper. "You mean this is—proof?"

"This and Boydston's confession."

"Confession?"

"It amounts to that. His admissions to Hemminger, his fellow board member, on the way the last deal—the Lindstrom Pocket deal—was put through. He admitted he took money—he offered Hemminger five hundred dollars to keep silent on this."

She tapped the paper. Harlan stared at her incredulously. "Why, I saw Boydston coming from the bank not an hour ago. There was a conference of some sort. Father was there, and Tanner and Wiley Curran. There are rumors that Tanner threw up the fight, and wants to make an agreement with Wiley and his league backers to keep their hands off the county committeeship!"

"Boydston," she retorted quietly, "has confessed, two weeks ago. He dare not tell Tanner. He has been begging, threatening, pleading with Mr. Hemminger to keep silence, and to destroy this"—she fingered the paper. "Last Tuesday a week ago this was placed in my hands by a mistake. The silliest thing a bribetaker ever did, and only a bungling old farmer like Boydston could have done it. I drove out to the Diecks' place to get a petition that the people have been circulating there to divide their school district. That is the place Boydston sold to Diecks when he moved to town. Well, this German had charge of this petition and kept it in a crack of the chimney in Boydston's old sitting room. When I called for the petition his wife—who can't read a word of English—handed me an envelope, which I did not look at until I came back to town. Then when I went to file that petition I didn't have it. Instead, these slips of memoranda. I couldn't make any sense of them. But there were computations of money paid, and money

CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO

SAYS KIDNEY REMEDY ACTS LIKE MAGIC

I have been a terrible sufferer for a number of years with kidney and liver trouble, also nervous prostration and health generally poor, constitution entirely run down until life became a burden. I tried physicians and every available remedy but found no relief. Was induced to give Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root a trial, which acted like magic, and am happy to say that I believe I am entirely cured and now as good a man as ever.

I believe it my duty to make this public statement that I may help others who may be suffering from the same trouble. Swamp-Root is without question the greatest remedy in the world. Anyone in doubt of this statement or the authenticity can address me as below. Your very truly.

M. H. McCOY, Van Wert, Ohio.

State of Ohio, } ss.
Van Wert County }

The foregoing statement sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 18th day of July, 1909, by the said M. H. McCoy.

A. C. GILPIN, Notary Public.

Letter to
Dr. Kilmer & Co.,
Binghamton, N. Y.

Prove What Swamp-Root Will Do For You

Send ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample size bottle. It will convince anyone. You will also receive a booklet of valuable information, telling about the kidneys and bladder. When writing, be sure and mention The Toledo Weekly Blade. Regular fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles for sale at all drug stores.

# The Midlanders

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

divided, all in Boydston's handwriting. I studied it and the dates, and it struck me curiously that the dates of the transactions tallied with several county board meetings. And then it dawned on me like a lightning flash. I sent for Hemminger, and we compared the notes with his recollections of board transactions. Why, Boydston had actually put Thad's name after one division of $300 between himself and Curry! I couldn't believe such idiocy. Then Hemminger took the memoranda to Boydston and demanded an explanation, and Boydston collapsed in his front parlor and admitted it. He lost his nerve completely—begged and wept for Hemminger not to show the memoranda—to allow him to settle some way or other; and, above all, not to tell Tanner. Hemminger brought the notes back to me. Ever since we've been wondering—and discussing you!"

Harlan met her defiant gaze steadily. "Well?"

"The county crowd put you in. Boydston, in his frenzy, declared it would do us no good to publish the notes. He said the new district attorney was Tanner's man! Said we couldn't get it to the grand jury without you."

The young man turned his serious eyes on Hemminger. "Yes?"

"Harlan" put in Janet, "we decided to wait. I consulted no one. I was afraid if we exposed it just before election it would look like a roorback of our people and would hurt Wiley some way or other. You know to attack the best families this way—with Tanner's money and power and the Mercury-Journal—well, we could not prove the facts for weeks, and it would look like mere politics on our part. But you"—she watched him coolly—"I made up my mind today I wanted to know what you'd do when you're elected."

"Do?" He stared at her with a trace of anger. "Janet, you ask what I'd do? Blow the lid off—send Boydston and Curry to the pen! Tanner, too, if I can get him!"

She looked off through the window at the bank corner. "It will be a tremendous job, Harlan, you, a new man—wholly without experience in office, bucking a combination that no man here ever dared to fight. The money, the influence, the Best People."

He followed her glance out to the country folk idling about the ancient sidewalk of the First National. Farther down High street, under the leafless maples, he could see the tidy lawn, the prosperous houses, and then his home. The judge was slowly driving in from lunch behind Old Dutch. So long he watched, so imperturbably, that she could not guess the struggle in his mind. Not of right or wrong; but to grasp issues dimly limned beyond. One fights for one's class, one's kind, one's heritage of thought and feeling; basic greed, the instinct to survive, vestigial promptings from feudal privilege to protect and exculpate—all battled in his subconsciousness for delay and pretext and caution.

Hemminger, the pale-eyed countryman, shuffled his feet with nervous apprehension. "I guess there are people out there"—he lifted his bony finger to the hills—"who will be with you in the fight. Better people—"

The young man suddenly tipped his chair forward with a smile.

"I thank you for the word, Bert,' he smiled. He reached for the memoranda. Janet's eyes silently followed him. Almost a trace of suspicion was in them when Harlan placed the papers in his inner pocket. He arose. "I'm going to see father. He's in his chambers by now."

Janet, too, arose with a sharp protest. But before she voiced it the door burst open. A man reeled in, drunk, in his shirt sleeves, even though he came from the chill November street. Jim Mims, the News printer, stared wildly at them.

"Where's he gone? Where's Wiley?"

The printer staggered to Miss Vance's desk. He wiped his unshaven chin, his bleared eyes rolled. "What 'a' you done with him?"

"What's the matter?"

He spread a damp and ink-smeared copy of the News before her. "There!" he wailed, "he told me to run this box on the front page! I didn't read it! He set it up, he gave it to me. Me and Aleck we run the whole issue off and then started to fold the mail list, when I first read it! I was drunk, that's it, or, damn me, I'd never put the press on it! No, sir, not even if he told me!"

They were staring at the News.

The "box" enclosed a bold-face type in the center of the sheet:: "For Personal and Business Reasons, Wiley T. Curran Withdraws From the Congressional Contest in the Eighteenth District."

Nothing more.

Janet was paling to her lips. In the pause, Harlan seized the paper. "Come!" he shouted and dashed from the room. They followed him, the tramp printer a wailing babbling rearguard. When he reached the News shop he came upon Miss Vance and Hemminger staring at the pile of papers that made up the weekly issue. Young Van Hart was searching feverishly over the editor's desk.

"Not a word," he muttered; "nothing to explain. Has he gone crazy?"

"There's his big meeting tonight," Hemminger blurted. "I hear the band boys practicing. But Wiley—God A'mighty! has he gone wrong?"

Harlan suddenly turned on them. "That conference! He was called to Tanner's office this morning. I know, for father was there!"

"They—they"—Janet controlled her voice—"smashed him, Harlan! Somehow, with something! Drove him out of the fight!"

The younger man turned to Hemminger. "Bar that door! Keep Jim and Aleck here. And don't let a paper go out!"

"Press time they'll somebody come 'round," blubbered Jim. Some old woman, or some of the old preachers whom he always gave papers to for nothing. And the kids to carry 'em, and the four o'clock mail to make!" Harlan was bolting the rear door. "Hemminger, draw the curtains. Don't let a person in, don't answer any questions. You don't know anything, remember!"

Janet threw a blank sheet from the stock shelf over the printed issues of the News. Then she turned. "Harlan, do you think this matter of Boydston has anything to do with it?"

"No." He motioned her out of the door. "Come, I'm going to father's chambers. There's no court today. And I want you, Janet."—he fixed his blue eyes on her fiercely. "Wiley—he and I have not been friends of late—but this! If they broke him unfairly, dastardly, I'll fight!"

She nodded. She knew the estrangement, knew it as she knew the old rare love of men between them. She had no time to speak until she was with Harlan again in the court-house, in the judicial chamber just off the hall of justice.

Judge Van Hart was writing at his table. He glanced up with some annoyance; then, at the sight of his son, with surprise. At Janet's entry he arose with his old-fashioned courtesy and bowed.

He had no time for speech. Harlan broke out with the wrath of a man past reason. He towered above the judge when he reached the table.

"Father, what did they do to Curran?"

The judge's face flushed and set to the impassive study it wore upon the bench. It was as if he had expected this from his son, as if he had dreaded it. But a tremor was in his voice at the other's menace.

"Mr. Curran has withdrawn."

"Yes, yes! But what did you do?"

"I? My son, I was called into the conference with some gentlemen. It—was a matter of importance—party importance—I may say, of immense importance to the community. They wished me—wanted representative men to witness—"

"What did you do to Wiley?"

The judge controlled himself by an effort. "Sit down, Miss Vance. I—this—very unfortunate—painful—"

"I wish to know," she said clearly. "We demand to know."

"You were there father. And he has withdrawn."

A wan smile came to the magistrate. "Very good. I assure you it was voluntary on his part. Embarrassing, doubtless, but—" he tried to smile on in Harlan's face and failed. "My boy, the truth! Something he dared not face among honest men."

Janet's eyes were blazing. "You accuse him? I demand to know!"

The judge coughed awkwardly. "My dear, it is something you, perhaps, have not heard—this campaign—the heat of politics"—he spoke deprecatingly—he detested politics. "If you will withdraw, I might explain to Harlan. Since he demands it."

"I demand it!" she cried. "I shall not go!"

"She shall not go," said Harlan. "Do you know of that old yarn, Janet, that's been bandied about? Of Wiley's—marriage years ago?"

"Yes," she answered calmly. "Heard and forgave. Only—if he had only come to me with it!"

"Was that it, father? That!"

"More than that," the judge sighed. It was a delicate affair to mention before women. He had that archaic idea of women which could defend a social economism that sent them to walk the street, but would retreat at the suggestion that they really walked upon legs.

He seated himself. "My boy, I do not know how to begin. The man was sent for. He was told that he was unfit to represent this sober and moral constituency at Washington. He was shown that the truth once out would defeat him among our people, even at this late day."

"The truth?" shouted Harlan; "let's have the truth!"

"The gentlemen discusstd the affair with him. He defied them. We then proved to his satisfaction that this—marriage—resulted in issue. That he had a child, in fact—living. And here!"

They watched him ceaselessly. He fingered with a paper knife, and glanced out the window. It was distressing to be annoyed by having to tell the truth. Janet moved at last, breaking the spell upon them all .

"I do not believe—" she muttered, and then looked at the judge with stubborn courage. "Well, then I do! And is that all?"

"Another detail. This child of his is the girl whose notoriety has set the town by the ears for two seasons, Aurelie Lindstrom."

They did not answer. Then he heard his son whisper: "It's a lie!" But Harlan had turned from them to the wall.

"He has admitted it. It was proven in his own complete confession."

Without the windows the sparrows twittered, and the fragmentary music of the band practice came to the room. Along the street and in the square, the group could see the passing country people, the teams; and hear the moving steps in the court house corridor.

Janet spoke again. Always her calmness prevailed. "How admitted it?"

The judge shrugged uneasily. "You just came to tell me that he had withdrawn. Is that not enough? What answer can you demand more?"

The woman had arisen. She looked at her watch. From the room she could see the News' front windows; the door shut, Hemminger's face appearing once when a lad demanded entrance and was refused. Her head was aching with the press of bewildering problems. Some way out, some light, something to break the hopelessness of it all! She could look down the street at the opera house, the gathering country people reading the bill boards.

"Ah, well!" She turned: "I will have to believe it, Judge Van Hart! I thank you. I—I—" she stared at Harlan. He must have sat without a sound. He was by the table, his head resting on his hands. Something like a whispered cry came from him when Janet moved toward the door. When her fingers were on the knob, his voice arrested her.

"Don't go, Janet! In God's name, let me think! Aurelie—Aurelie!"

The father was staring at him in his turn. It seemed to the woman that the judge's face was graying. He reached to touch his boy's arm and could not, his hand dropping uselessly.

"My son," he quavered, "what do you mean? Aurelie? His child—and you?"

The other man raised his head. "I love her—that is all."

He arose and faced them. "Know it now, all of you!" His stubborn speech forced its way between his set teeth. And Wiley—God help Wiley! I understand! I'm going to him—going—going!"

To Be Continued.

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All parts of the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, have produced wonderful yields of Wheat, Oats, Barley and Flax. Wheat graded from Contract to No. 1 Hard, weighed heavy and yielded from 20 to 45 bushels per acre; 22 bushels was about the total average. Mixed Farming may be considered fully as profitable an industry as grain raising. The excellent grasses full of nutrition, are the only food required either for beef or dairy purposes. In 1912, at Chicago, Western Canada carried off the Championship for beef steer. Good schools, markets convenient, climate excellent. For the homesteader, the man who wishes to farm extensively, or the investor, Canada offers the biggest opportunity of any place on the continent.

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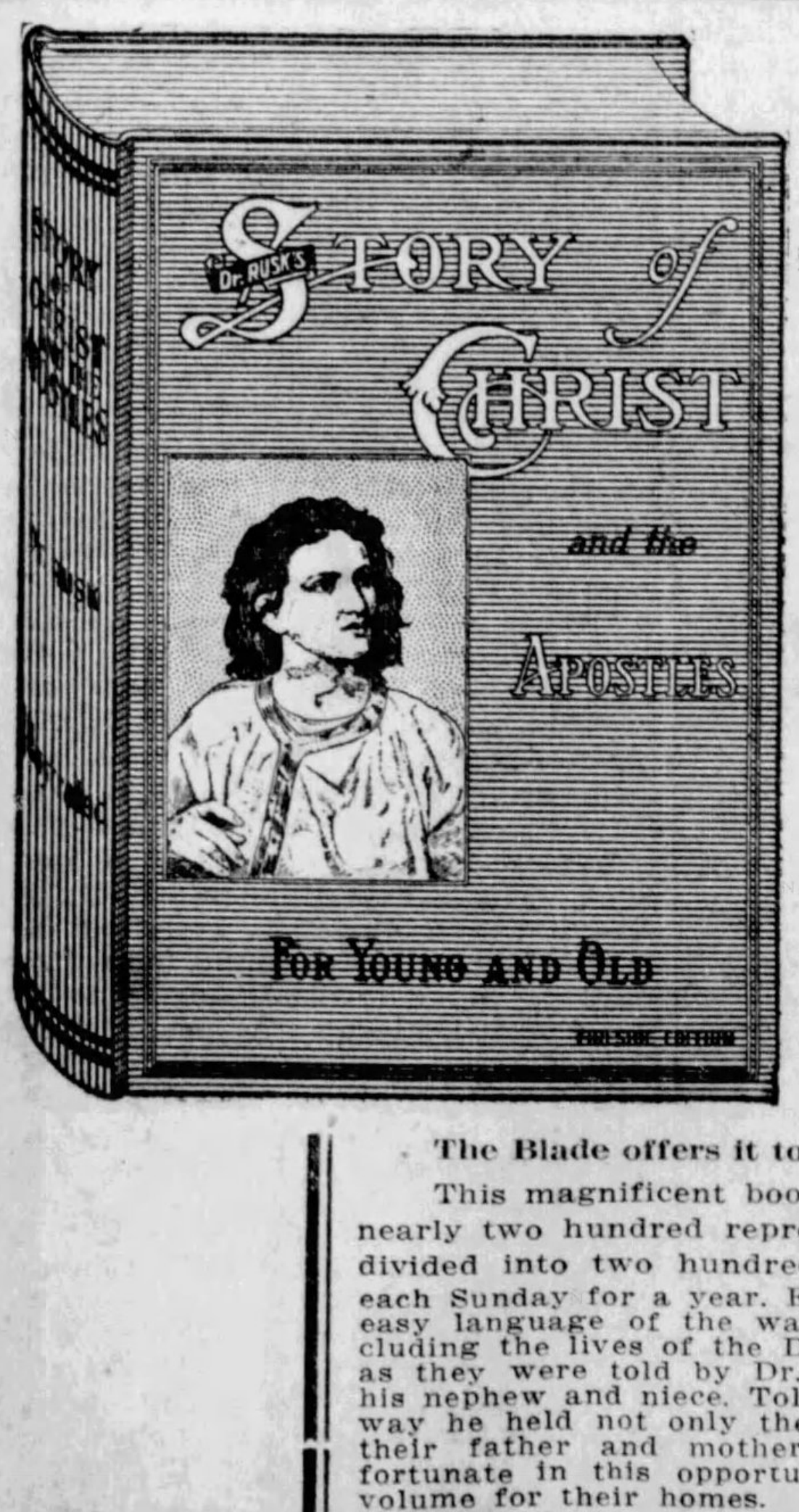

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THE FARMSTEAD

## QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

The following questions are submitted to the readers for answers. We do this in the hope of getting results of actual and successful experiments, which will be the most valuable answers.

I would like to obtain full information concerning the process of growing and feeding to stock of sweet clover.—K., Bakerville, S. D.

Can any reader tell me how to make a triple tree to work three horses abreast?—K., Rural Retreat, Va.

Will some one kindly give information about the potato known as the "dasheen?"—P., Conneaut, Ohio.

I wish to know all about making cider vinegar. What does it have to test to make it commercial vinegar?—C., Vesta, Minn.

**Beginning the Season's Work.**

The work of spring is at hand and this is the most important season of the year. The work done now may determine the success of the year's work and profit. The young stock is coming continually and they should have the best possible attention. The horses which are to do a hard season's work need more attention at the beginning of their work than at any other time.

The harness, especially the collar, should fit snugly and perfectly. If the harness fits as it should the danger of sore shoulders will be greatly eliminated. If possible, light work should be done with the horses at the beginning. The average farm horse is not used during the winter and it not prepared to stand hard work. When the heavy work is begun, the horses should frequently rest for a short time. If they are allowed to work a long time without rest, a broken winded horse may be the result. The resting periods can be lessened gradually and after a few weeks' work the horses can pull the heaviest plow for three or four hours without resting. At first, the horses may want to walk fast and keep going but they should not be allowed to do this.

**A Bad Practice.**

The custom of making a number of small manure piles in the fields is a very bad practice. In the first place it requires handling the manure twice—the first time to make the piles, and the second time to spread them. And in the second place large losses usually occur by this method.

Fermentation goes on under uncontrollable conditions, usually unfavorable. They also fertilize the field unevenly. Directly under the heaps and adjacent to them, there will be a lot of leaching into the soil before the heaps are spread. If oats, for instance, are grown on land manured in this way, they will present an uneven appearance, growing taller over those spots were the heaps were placed.

Especially if it rains on these heaps is there a heavy loss. The rain soaks through the heaps, taking a great quantity of the soluble constituents with it. If, when the manure is hauled to the fields, it is spread immediately, little fermentation will take place, since the temperature is usually low. And by this method the soluble compounds are leached quite uniformly into the soil.

**Silage Feeding.**

In starting cattle, no other feed can be used in such large quantities and as safely as corn silage. During the early part of the feeding period, when roughage comprises the larger proportion of the ration, silage proves its greatest worth, and when properly supplemented with other feeds it is one of the most economical roughage in the corn belt.

Steers in normal condition weighing around 1,000 pounds will consume 35 to 40 pounds daily per head. Its succulent nature has a beneficial effect on the digestive organs, keeps the animals in good general thrift, and lessens the chance of throwing them off feed, as often happens with other feeds. This amount of silage should be gradually reduced approximately one-half by the end of the third month, so as to increase the consumption of grain. The reverse of this method is often followed and usually the results are unsatisfactory. By this method cattle should be on a full feed of corn, corn silage and cotton seed meal by the end of the fourth week, and will consume during a five or six-month feeding period an average daily ration of 20 to 25 pounds silage, 16 to 20 pounds corn and 2½ to 3 pounds cotton seed meal.

From the many recent inquiries received, it is to be inferred that because of the shortage of other feeds this year, a number of cattle feeders are depending upon corn silage alone for fattening their cattle. Simply because silage contains some corn is not a safe argument for making it take the place of the ordinary concentrates in the ration. Silage is a roughage and must be so considered. Its presence in the ration during the early part of the feeding period decreases the cost of grains during the latter part.—W. H. Smith, University of Illinois.

**Getting a Stand of Alfalfa.**

Inoculation for alfalca is not necessary on all land, but in many places it is highly essential. Particularly is this true where there is no sweet clover growing along the roadsides, near the field to be seeded. Inoculation by spreading alfalfa or sweet clover soil over the field just prior to seeding would prevent many failures.

Too thick seeding of the nurse crop results in many poor stands and failures. When alfalfa is seeded with a grain crop not over a bushel of barley or oats should be sown. Seeding these grains at regular rate of two to 2½ bushels generally results in crowding out the young tender alfalfa plants and so thins the stand as to result in a patchy field or a complete failure.

Seeding alfalfa alone succeeds better in Wisconsin than when sown with a nurse crop. Of 133 fields sown with nurse crop, 13 or 10 per cent failed, while of 99 seeding sown alone only 5 or 5 per cent were failures. However, sowing it alone is more expensive than starting it with a nurse crop. It is often best to put the soil through a weed-killing process by frequent harrowing, so that by June or July the field will be practically free of weeds. The alfalfa can then be seeded alone with excellent results if the soil is sweet, well inoculated and well drained.

On hilly lands, where soil washing may occur, a nurse crop is advisable: On land well inoculated and that has previously grown successful crops of alfalfa, seeding with a nurse crop of not over one bushel an acre will generally give a good crop of grain the first year and a good crop of alfalfa the next year.—R. A. Moore, Secretary Wisconsin Alfalfa Order.

## THE ORCHARD

**What an Acre of Fruit Contains.**

It is not generally known how much fertilizer a crop of apples, pears, or grapes will remove from the soil. An acre of apples producing 360 barrels removes from the soil 24 pounds of nitrogen, two pounds of phosphoric acid and 24 pounds of potash, all valued at $5.74. An acre of pears yielding 335 bushels removes 16 pounds of nitrogen, five pounds of phosphoric acid and 14 pounds of potash, total value, $3.60. Grapes harvesting 3,160 pounds per acre contain 13 pounds of nitrogen, five pounds of phosphoric acid, 22 pounds of potash, worth $3.61. Of peaches, this report is not complete, but the yield per acre is 335 bushels containing eight pounds of phosphoric acid and 10 pounds of potash. These figures show plainly a preponderance of potash. Potash may be supplied in cotton seed hull ashes and wood ashes and bones and animal matter are also a valuable fruit fertilizer.

**The Ripening of Fruits.**

The place which fruits are assuming in the dietary of man is one of growing importance. Certain species, like the apple and pear, the plum and the grape, have long enjoyed a deserved popularity; others which were once among the rarities in the United States are now finding widespread favor. Melons and other fruits are now being shipped by water from the tropical regions where they are grown to the centers of distribution. Bananas, which were found only in a few seaboard towns a generation ago, are now common in every region of America. In Great Britain, where they were little known less than two decades ago, they are now the "poor man's fruit."

The ripening of fruits plays so important a part in their availability and in some of the problems of transportation that authentic information on this subject is much to be desired. Some fruits, like the apple, may be allowed to ripen almost fully on the tree and may be kept in the ripened condition for relatively long periods if proper attention is paid to their manipulation and storage. Other fruits, like the berries, cannot be kept in the ripe condition very long before deterioration and decay set in. In still other cases, as with the banana, the fruit may be picked and transported advantageously before the final ripening has begun; and this process can then be controlled in the market and home as the conditions demand.

## THE DAIRY

**Mastitis.**

The dairy cow has been specially bred for centuries for milk production. As a consequence of her high state of perfection as a milk producing animal, she is predisposed to numerous diseases. The chief one being mastitis or inflammation of the udder.

This disease is of great importance, both from the economic and sanitary standpoint. Milk from the affected udder usually being rejected for its repulsive odor, taste or appearance.

Infectious agents produce this trouble in most cases. These organisms are pus producers, and can be found on the bedding, feces, feed, etc. They usually gain entrance to the glands through the teat canal. Though in some cases the organisms may come from the body fluids. Entrance is made more easy by the animal having a distended udder or by having a scab on the end of the teat. In some cases the affection is directly introduced through opening the teat canal with darning needles, or dirty milk tubes.

Usually only one quarter is affected, it being red, hot and painful. There is a diminution in the quantity of milk both from the diseased and healthy quarters. The milk is usually acid. The casein in the milk is precipitated so that it may block the teat canal. The liquid portion of the milk is very watery. Sometimes the contents of the milk cistern are nearly or wholly pus. In this case we usually have a multiple development of abcesses that may perforate the udder in several places.

In a large majority of cases treatment has not proven very successful. This is in a large measure due to the anatomy of the gland which prevents injected disinfectants from reaching the smaller divisions, where the disease is located in many cases. In the beginning of the disease, cold applications will prevent unnecessary pain and swelling. Later warmth to stimulate the circulatory system of the udder is of benefit. It is essential that the udder be milked reasonably dry, as distention of the udder will weaken it. In some cases it will be necessary to hold the distended udder up with bandages. Belladonna ointment applied externally will relieve the pain and diminish the amount of milk.

CLEVER WIFE
Knew How to Keep Peace in Family.

It is quite significant, the number of persons who get well of alarming heart trouble when they let up on coffee and use Postum as the beverage at meals.

There is nothing surprising about it, however, because the harmful alkaloid—caffeine—in coffee is not present in Postum, which is made of clean, hard wheat.

"Two years ago I was having so much trouble with my heart," writes a lady in Washington, "that at times I felt quite alarmed. My husband took me to a specialist to have my heart examined.

"The doctor said he could find no organic trouble, but said my heart was irritable from something I had been accustomed to, and asked me to try and remember what disagreed with me.

"I remembered that coffee always soured my stomach and caused me trouble from palpitation of the heart. So I stopped coffee and began to use Postum. I have had no further trouble since.

"A neighbor of ours, an old man, was so irritable from drinking coffee that his wife wanted him to drink Postum. This made him very angry, but his wife secured some Postum and made it carefully according to directions.

"He drank the Postum and did not know the difference, and is still using it to his lasting benefit. He tells his wife that the 'coffee' is better than it used to be, so she smiles with him and keeps peace in the family by serving Postum instead of coffee."

Name given by the Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Postum now comes in two forms:

Regular Postum — must be well boiled; 15c and 25c packages.

Instant Postum—is a soluble powder. A teaspoonful dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water and, with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage instantly. 30c and 50c tins.

The cost per cup of both kinds is about the same.

"There's a Reason" for Postum.
—sold by Grocers.

## LIVE STOCK

**Fattening Western Sheep.**

At the Missouri experiment station 140 western yearling sheep, uniform in size, quality and condition, were divided into seven lots of twenty head each and fed on different rations to determine the economy of feeding nitrogenous supplements with shelled corn; the relative efficiency of clover and timothy hay as roughages; the effect of corn silage when added to a ration of shelled corn and clover hay; the efficiency of the self-feeder; and to gather data which would throw some light on feeding in an open lot. The rations fed were shelled corn and timothy hay; shelled corn and clover hay; shelled corn, six parts, linseed meal, one part and clover hay; shelled corn, six parts, cottonseed meal, one part and clover hay; shelled corn, corn silage and clover hay; shelled corn and clover hay in self-feeder; shelled corn and clover hay in an open lot.

With hay at $10 per ton; corn silage at $3.50 per ton; corn, 40 cents per bushel; linseed oil meal, $32 per ton; cottonseed meal $28 per ton, it was found that a ration of shelled corn, clover hay and corn silage was the most economical. The ration of shelled corn and clover hay ranked second as an economical feed for yearling sheep. This experiment indicated that as the price of hay and corn increases it will be found economical to add a nitrogenous supplement, linseed oil cake being found superior to cottonseed meal for this purpose. Clover hay proved better than timothy when fed with shelled corn. The lot fed in the open required 6.4 bushels more corn for one hundred pounds gain than did the lot fed on the same ration fed in the barn. Open lot feeding of sheep without shelter from rains and snows is a poor practice. The lot fed by means of a self-feeder consumed 26 per cent more corn and 19 per cent less hay per hundred pounds gain in live weight. It required two bushels more corn per hundred pounds gain but the sheep in this lot were in better condition at the end of the feeding period and sold for five cents per hundred more than the lot fed in the usual manner. Their carcasses graded prime and ranked best of all seven lots.

## THE GARDEN

**Planning the Garden.**

With the approach of spring those persons who are expecting to have a garden can well afford to spend some time in planning it. Almost every farm has a garden and it is profitable to make it go as far as possible in supplying the needs of the table by growing a variety of vegetables. The gardener should draw a plan of his garden outlining the season's planting. Consideration should be given the kinds of vegetables, the season of planting, the length of time required for their maturity and the amounts of each. Vegetables which will be planted about the same time may be placed in the same or adjacent rows. Those which require the same sort of culture and have about the same length of growing season should also be placed together. For the grower who wishes to produce the greatest amount on a given area, companion and succession cropping may be practiced. By knowing the nature of the various vegetables, the grower can get two or three crops from the same space, either at the same time or following each other. In the first case, two are selected, one of which will mature and be removed before the other needs the space; in the second an early crop is harvested in time to sow a late one. Garden planning, if done intelligently, will mean economy of time, labor and money in the carrying out of the actual work in the spring and summer.—R. B. Cruickshank, Ohio State University.

**Second Crop of Vegetables.**

Among vegetables which mature their crops early in the season, there are two, cabbages and beans, which will bear a second crop if the gardener will be careful in harvesting the first, and the second crop will be ready for use earlier than from seed sown at the time the first crop is matured.

Cut the early heads of cabbage so that all the big leaves are left on the stumps. Some very small heads will be seen among the leaves, either then or a few days later. Select the best of the small heads on each stump and cut out the rest. Then cultivate around the stumps sufficiently to keep down weeds and generally a head as large as the first one will be produced. This second crop is usually ready to harvest with the winter cabbage.

String beans can be made to produce a second crop in the same way. Do not let any of the first crop of pods ripen, and when all are harvested cut back the plants closely, leaving only stubs of the larger branches on the main stalk. The plants will leaf out quickly, then blossom and in a very short time the second crop of pods will be ready for use. A little cultivation will benefit the plants greatly.

**Lime in Gardens.**

Many gardens as well as many farms need applications of lime or ground limerock. It the ground limerock is not available, burnt lime can be used. It can be slaked by mixing just enough water with it to reduce it to a powder. This proportion is about one of water to one of lime. The work should be done carefully so that the mixture will not be too wet.

Another good way is to break up some fresh lime and let it gradually slake by being exposed to the air. The great advantage in doing it by the air-slaking process is that the work does itself.

In either way of doing the slaking the lime loses its caustic properties and can be applied to the land without danger of injuring plants and foliage.

## POULTRY

**Choosing Sitting Hens.**

Hens intended for hatching and rearing chicks should be selected with due attention to their adaptability for the work. Birds of the American or English classes make the best sitters and mothers. Only birds should be used that are of a quiet disposition, free from feathers on the shanks and of sifficient size to cover from 13 to 15 eggs. Before the hatch begins the hen should be thoroughly dusted with pyre-thrum powder to destroy lice and the treatment repeated about the 14th day.

**Hardening Incubator Chicks.**

Leave the chicks in the incubator until at least 48 hours old. During the last 24 hours reduce the temperature gradually down to 98 degrees in the machine. This can best be done in a top ventilation machine by opening the door about the width of a match, which will increase the amount of fresh air and get the chicks gradually accustomed to the outside air. We do this even though we find it necessary to turn up the lamp in order to keep up the temperature.

In bottom ventilation machines this opening of the door is not advisable, because it causes a draft, which is very injurious to the chicks. Let down the entire bottom of it, if possible, during the hardening-off period.

We believe in giving our chicks all the fresh air possible during the hardening-off period, the more the better if in so doing you do not lower the temperature too much, or cause drafts in the machine. In some machines with insufficient ventilation, we have increased the same with very good results. Of course, this increased ventilation is only used when all the eggs are hatched.

In incubators with both bottom and side ventilation, or with top and bottom ventilation, we never open both at the same time, because this cannot help but cause a draft, especially in a cold room, and I think we all know what a draft means when going over a bunch of baby chicks.—F. W. Kazmeier in Farm and Home.

**Dampness in Houses.**

A prolonged period of unusually damp weather is always a trying experience for poultrymen. This condition is likely to occur again as it has once this winter.

The modern poultry house usually depends upon ventilation to prevent it from becoming uncomfortable from excessive humidity, which is an exceedingly difficult thing to do during a prolonged period of damp weather. Litter is usually of such material that it absorbs water readily and at such times as mentioned above becomes intolerably damp. Because of the fowls' close and constant contact, damp litter causes more colds and cases of roup than extremely low temperatures, and is on that account most damaging to the health of the fowls which can endure dirty litter almost to the point of filthiness with less harmlful effect.

Remove the damp litter at once even though it has just been put in. No litter at all would be better than damp litter. Occasionally, one must expect to find the weather against him. Even poultrymen cannot expect to find it all sunshine. Make the best of it and supply new and dry litter at a trifling cost rather than sustain big losses in fowls or egg production—probably both. — A. C. Smith, University Farm, Minnesota.

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The demand for Edwards "Reo" Steel Shingles has become so big that we now sell them from factory to user for less—actually LESS—than common wood shingles. And we pay all freight! LOOK INTO THIS MONEY-SAVING PROPOSITION BEFORE ROOFING YOUR BUILDINGS. SEND POSTAL TODAY AND GET FACTORY PRICES.

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You don't have to nail these steel shingles, like wood shingles, ONE AT A TIME. Put on as high as 100 at once, for they come in big sheets ready to nail on sheathing or old roof. It's ten times easier than putting on wood shingles. No extra materials to buy, no painting to do, no tools to borrow. Your hired man can do the job with a hammer.

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Please don't judge Edwards Steel Shingles by common galvanized iron roofing—the kind that rusts. We have invented a method that absolutely prevents rust from ever getting a foothold, as 100,000 delighted owners of Edwards Roofs have found out. It's the famous Edwards Tightcote Process applied to genuine Open Hearth Steel.

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Don't take chances of fire from defective chimneys, flying sparks and lightning. Roof your buildings with these Steel Shingles and make them safe. Remember, nine out of every ten fires start with the roof. We specifically guarantee every Edwards Steel Shingle Roof against lightning. This Guaranty is backed by a $10,000 Cash Bond.

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Pulling on one rein.
Lugging on the bit.
Lunging and plunging.
Refusing to stand.
Refusing to back.
Shying. Balking.
Afraid of automobiles.
Afraid of robes.
Afraid of clothes on line.
Afraid of cars.
Afraid of sound of a gun.
Afraid of band playing.
Afraid of steam engine.
Afraid of the touch of shafts or harness.
Running away.
Kicking.
Biting. Striking.
Hard to shoe.
Bad to groom.
Breaking straps.
Refusing to hold back while going down hill.
Scaring at hogs or dogs along the road.
Tail switchers.
Lolling the tongue.
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Bad to hitch to buggy or wagon.

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My Graduates Are Doing Wonders

A. L. Dickinson, of Friendship, N. Y., says: "I am working a pair of horses that cleaned out several men. I got them for $110, gave them a few lessons, and have been offered $400 for the pair." Fred Bowden, R. R. No. 2, Keokuk, Iowa writes: "It's worth many times its cost." I have many similar letters from graduates all over the world.

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# IRRITATING AND DISFIGURING PIMPLES

On Face, Also Blackheads, Pimples Red and Inflamed. Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment Cured.

R. F. D. No. 2, Advance, Mo.—"I had a very bad case of pimples on my face which were very troublesome, as they would get sore and would leave red spots where they healed. I also had blackheads in my skin. The pimples were red and inflamed and would come to a head. They would run yellowish pus and each one had a hard core-like lump in it. They were very irritating and disfiguring.

"I was troubled with them six months and had tried several remedies which did no good. Cuticura Soap and Ointment did the work. I would wash my face with the Soap and hot water then apply the Ointment. In about half an hour I would wash again with the Soap. In two months I was cured and the red spots have gone." (Signed) Miss Ollie Richmond, Oct. 17, 1913.

A generation of mothers has found no soap so well suited for cleansing and purifying the skin and hair of infants and children as Cuticura Soap. Its absolute purity and refreshing fragrance alone are enough to recommend it above ordinary skin soaps, but there are added to these qualities delicate yet effective emollient properties, derived from Cuticura Ointment, which render it most valuable in overcoming a tendency to distressing eruptions and promoting a normal condition of skin and hair health. Cuticura Soap (25c.) and Cuticura Ointment (50c.) sold everywhere. Liberal sample of each mailed free, with 32-p. book. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. T, Boston."

☞Men who shave and shampoo with Cuticura Soap will find it best for skin and scalp.

## MOST BACHELORS IN NEWPORT

### San Francisco Ranks Next in Unmarried Men.

San Francisco, March 26.—Next to Newport, R. I., San Francisco has more bachelors than any other city in the country. A report to be made public soon by the Association of Collegiate Alumnae School Survey class, which has been investigating San Francisco's schools, estimates the percentage of unmarried men here between 25 and 45 years of age at 45.5.

Newport's percentage is a trifle higher. The report also will say that San Francisco has a smaller number of school children than any other American city of its population.

# PRESIDENT AGAIN URGES HIS BILL

### Declares Democrats Will Not Be Violating Platform in Tolls Repeal.

Washington, March 30.—President Wilson declared today that on account of the contradictory statements in the Baltimore platform, Democrats should have no hestitation in voting for the repeal of the Panama canal tolls exemption.

The President emphatically characterized the exemption as a subsidy and pointed out that one plank in the Baltimore platform expressed opposition to any subsidy direct or indirect, whole another plank declared for tolls exemption. The President asserted there should be no doubt among Democrats as to which should take precedence.

Mr. Wilson let it be known that he was unqualifiedly opposed to any compromise of amendments such has been proposed in the senate. It is for a straight repeal without revokation.

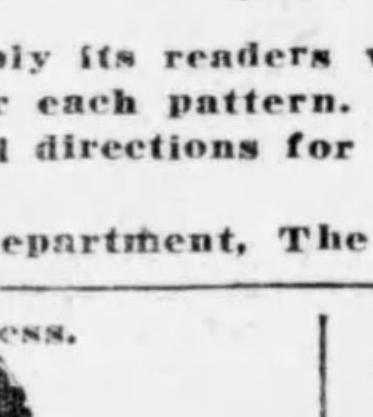
That the Sims bill providing for the repeal in accordance with the President's request, is virtually assured of adoption, so far as the house is concerned, was the consensus of opinion. The only question of doubt was the size of the vote the bill would receive. Some declared it would pass by a majority of 75, while the more conservative prophets said the bill would not receive more than a 35 majority, or four more than was registered by the President's adherents when the cloture rule was adopted.

Because of the differences in the parliamentary procedure of the two houses, senators said today, they did not expect a vote in the senate within six weeks.

Senator Owen and other of the administration leaders today reiterated the hope that the interoceanic canals committee would begin consideration of the Sims bill immediately upon its passage by the house. Senator O'Gorman, chairman of the committee and declared opponent of the repeal, has announced that there would be no meeting of the committee until after the bill is received from the house.

The law placing a prohibitive tax on the manufacture and sale in the United States of matches containing white phosphorus becomes effective July 1.

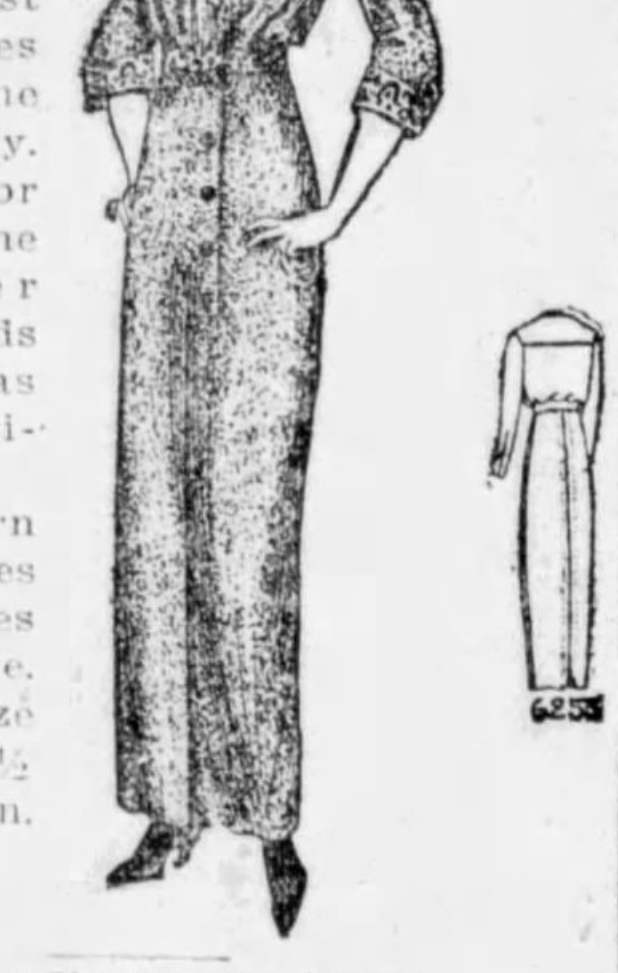
# BLADE PATTERNS LATEST FASHIONS



The Blade will supply its readers with patterns of these designs at the rate of 10 cents for each pattern. The patterns are perfect fitting. All seams allowed. Full directions for making. In ordering give size, number, age, etc.

Address: Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

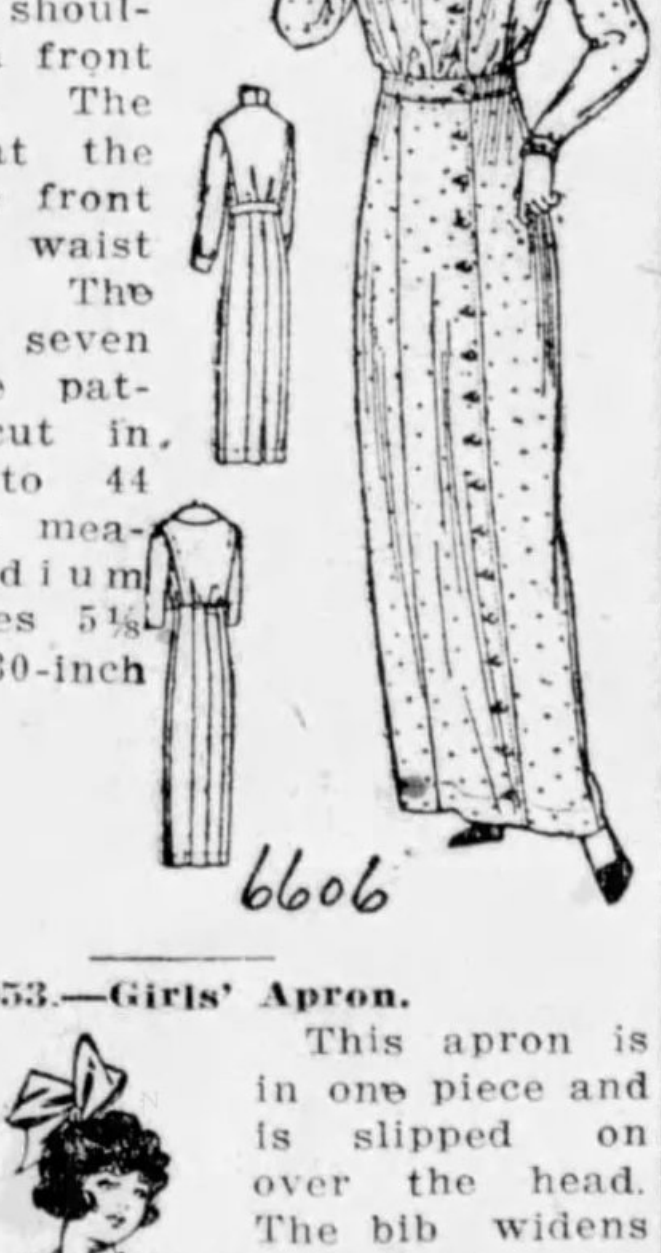
### 6253—Ladies' Dress.



A smart one piece model with ornamental front closing of both blouse and skirt. This last has four gores and fits the body neatly. Suitable for eponge, ratine and other woolen goods as well as wash materials.

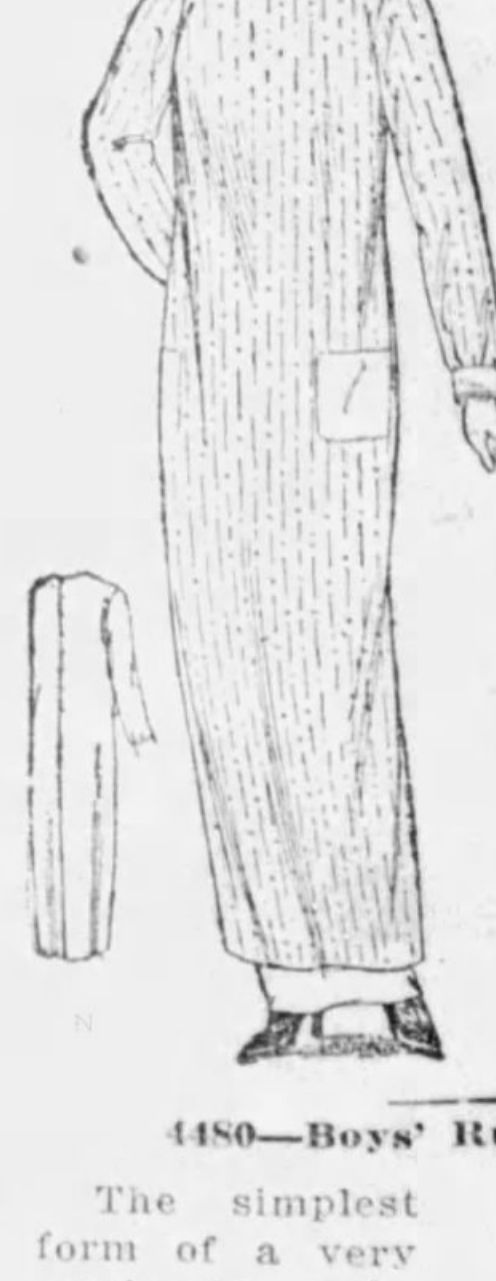
The pattern is cut in sizes 34 to 42 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 4½ yards of 44 in. material.

### 6606—Ladies' House Dress.



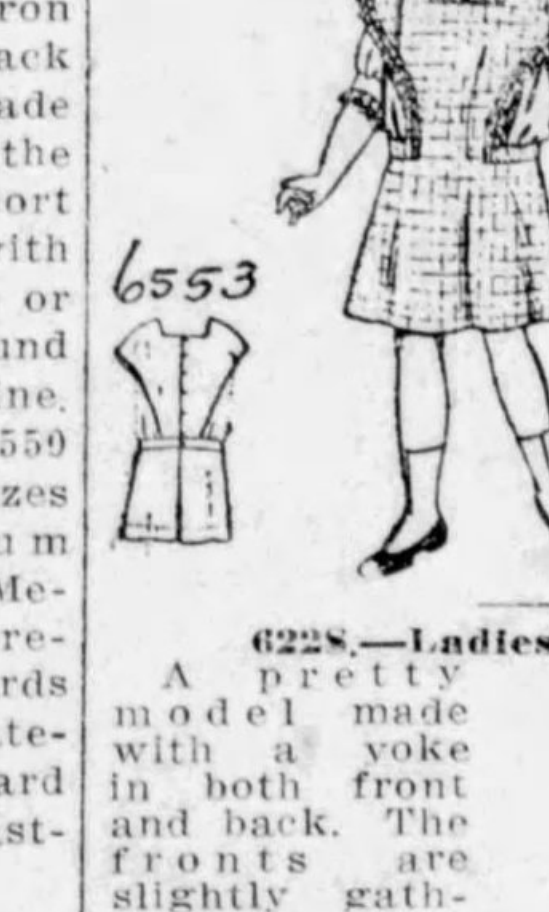
A simple frock with a tuck from shoulder to waist near each shoulder in both front and back. The closing is at the side of the front in both waist and skirt. The skirt has seven gores. The pattern is cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 5⅛ yards of 30-inch material.

### 6559—Ladies' Sack Apron.



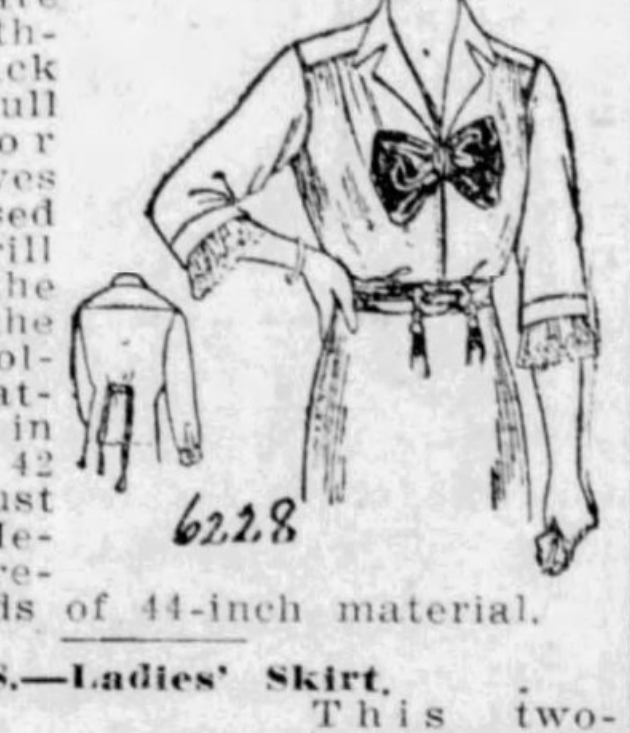
Linen, gingham or percale can be used to make this apron. The apron closes at the back and can be made with either the long or short sleeves and with either the high or low neck in round or square outline. The pattern 6559 is cut in sizes small, medium and large. Medium size requires 4¼ yards of 36 inch material and ½ yard of 27 in. contrasting goods.

### 6553.—Girls' Apron.



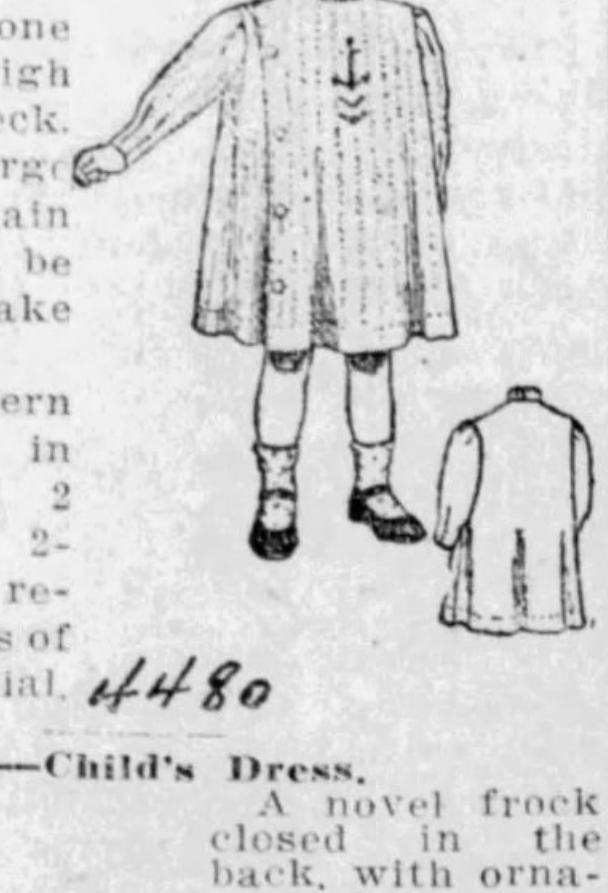
This apron is in one piece and is slipped on over the head. The bib widens out at the shoulders in collar effect. The closing is in the back. Gingham, lawn and cross-bar muslin are used for these aprons. The pattern is cut in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Medium size requires 1⅜ yards of 36-inch material.

### 6228.—Ladies' Shirt Waist.



A pretty model made with a yoke in both front and back. The fronts are slightly gathered the back is plain. Full length or shorter sleeves may be used and a frill may take the place of the handsome collar. The pattern is cut in sizes 34 to 42 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 2 yards of 44-inch material.

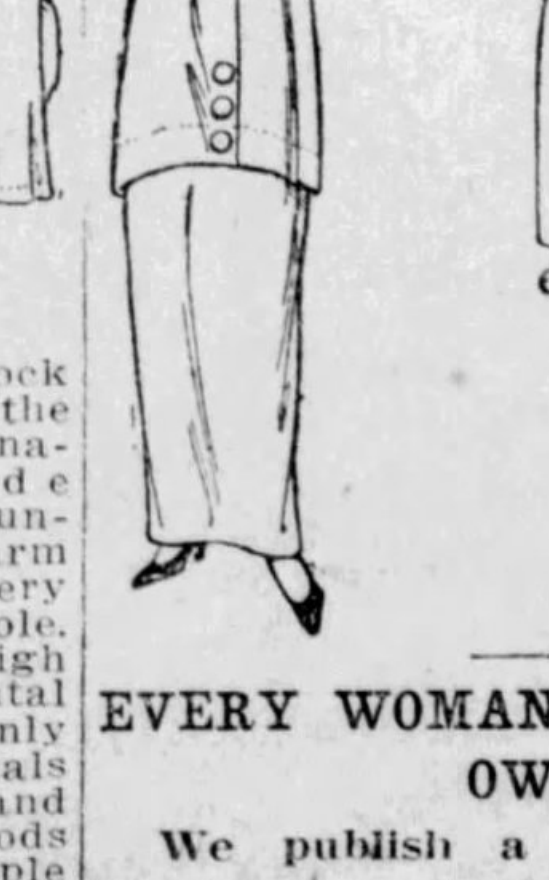
### 4480—Boys' Russian Dress.



The simplest form of a very serviceable style. It closes at one side and is high in the neck. Gingham, serge and other plain materials can be used to make this dress.

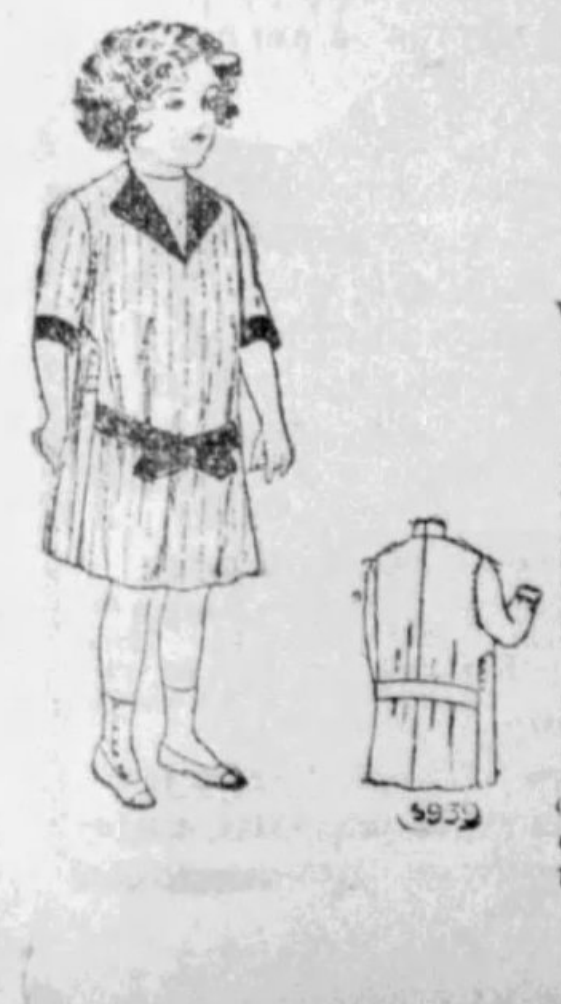
The pattern 4480 is cut in sizes 1 and 2 years. The 2-year size requires 2 yards of 27 inch material.

### 6568.—Ladies' Skirt.



This two-piece skirt has a tunic in front only and a little fullness in the back. It is suitable for messaline, twilled materials, plain serge, crepe and the like. The pattern is cut in sizes 22 to 32 inches waist measure. Medium size requires 3¼ yards of 36 or 44-inch material.

### 5939—Child's Dress.



A novel frock closed in the back, with ornamental side pieces set in under each arm and with a very wide armhole. The neck is high with ornamental revers. Not only wash materials but plaid and striped goods and other simple woolens are suitable. Velveteen will be handsome.

The pattern is cut in sizes 3, 5 and 7 years. Medium size requires 2 yards of 44 inch material.

### EVERY WOMAN HER OWN DRESSMAKER

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# *Turn the Baby's Tears to Laughter*

### *A Gentle Baby Laxative Will Quickly Relieve the Usual Cause of the Trouble.*

It is often difficult to tell just what is the matter with a crying, peevish baby or child too young to express its feelings in words, but as a general rule the mother will find that there is a tendency to constipation, which has brought on a headache or nervousness. The little one has no pain, but feels "out of sorts."

The first thing to try is a family remedy containing good but mild laxative properties, and many mothers will say that their choice would be Dr. Caldwell's Pepsin Syrup. Thousands of mothers keep it in the house for such emergencies, among whom may be mentioned Mrs. John Kirch, Jr., 1527 Abstract Ave., Pittsburg, Pa. She has been giving it successfully to little Walter, whose picture we present at three months, when he weighed 14½ pounds. He is a healthy, laughing youngster today and Mrs. Kirch gladly gives Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin credit. It saves many an illness and many a large doctor bill, for by administering it promptly when the first symptoms of illness are noticed it prevents a serious ailment.

It is so pleasant-tasting that no child will refuse it, and as it does not gripe, the child is glad to take it again. A bottle can be obtained of any druggist for fifty cents or one dollar, the latter being the size bought by families already familiar with its merits. Results are always guaranteed or money will be refunded.

Syrup Pepsin is for all the family from infancy to old age, and because of its mildness families should prefer it over all other remedies. It is absolutely safe and reliable. You will never again give cathartics, pills, salts or such harsh physics, for they are usually unnecessary, and in the case of children, women and elderly people are a great shock to the system, and hence should be avoided.

Families wishing to try a free sample bottle can obtain it postpaid by addressing Dr. W. B. Caldwell, 423 Washington St., Monticello, Ill. A postal card with your name and address on it will do.

WALTER J. KIRCH

# BOY ADMITS MURDER

### Killed His Teacher With Wrench and Knife.

Little Falls, N. Y., March 30.—Jean Gianini, under arrest for the murder of Miss Lydia Beecher, the young school teacher who was found beaten and stabbed to death in the woods near Poland, has confessed his guilt, according to District Attorney Farrell.

Gianini says in the confession, which was made Saturday and disclosed today, that he had asked Miss Beecher to go with him to see his parents in regard to his reinstatement in the Poland high school, from which he had been expelled at the young woman's instigation.

Before their arrival Miss Beecher became frightened, he said, and insisted upon returning. Gianini declares he then hit her with a wrench which he had concealed in his pocket and knocked her down. Then he beat her, stabbed her several times with a knife, dragged her body into the bushes, went home and to bed.

## EXPRESS CO. FEELING RICH

### American Will Erect a $2,000,000 Building.

New York, March 26.—Popular belief that the parcel post has left the big express companies in hard straits was contradicted today by news that the American Express Co. would erect a $2,000,000 office building on lower Broadway. The building is to be 32 stories high and will have a frontage of 80 feet on Broadway.

FEATHER BED BARGAINS

Send us $10.00 and we will ship you one first-class new 40-pound Feather Bed, one pair 6-pound new Feather Pillows ($2.50), one pair full size Blankets ($3.00), one dandy Comfort, full size ($3.00), all for only $10.00. All new goods and no trash. Biggest Bargain ever offered. Satisfaction guaranteed. This offer is good for a short time only to advertise our goods. Mail money order now or write for circular and order blanks.

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Large, handsome rocker in beautiful rich golden finish. Upholstered in Manhattan leather. Broad arms. Roomy spring seat 19 inches square. Back 38 in. high from floor, 24 in. from seat. Weight 30 lbs.

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| Full size Iron Bed | $1.39 |
| Kitchen Cabinet Base and Top | 5.15 |
| Handsome Set of 6 Dining Chairs | 6.50 |
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# RESINOL STOPS TORTURING ITCH

There is no earthly need of itching and scratching. No matter how long you have suffered, no matter how many treatments you have tried, there are thousands who have been in as bad a plight, and who have found perfect skin health in Resinol. In even the stubbornest cases of eczema, ringworm, or other tormenting, unsightly humor, a warm bath with Resinol Soap and a single application of Resinol Ointment stop the itching instantly. Healing begins at once, and soon this simple, pleasant and economical treatment clears the trouble away. After that, the regular use of Resinol Soap for the toilet and bath is usually enough to prevent its return.

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# TOLLS REPEAL IS OBSTRUCTED

### New Stumbling Block, Deficiency Bill, Is Used by Opponents.

Washington, March 26.—The Panama tolls reepal bill was obstructed in the house today by a parliamentary situation, rich in motions, roll calls, demands for a quorum and all the agencies of delay at the command of its opponents.

Just when the rules committee had agreed on an arrangement to parcel out 20 hours for debate between the contending factions and the first skirmish of the fight was about to start, the river and harbor bill, then the only obstruction to the tolls repeal bill, was temporarily displaced and a new stumbling block—a conference report on the urgent deficiency bill—was inserted.

A threatened filibuster on that prolonged the situation and gave indications that the repeal bill might possibly be forced over until tomorrow. Administration supporters, chafing at the delays, got their forces into position to take advantage of every tactical opportunity; the opponents drew on all their resources to hamper the measure.

President Wilson, confident of the success of the fight, received reports of the situation at the White House. Leaders assured him a safe majority would carry the repeal.

The senate began its own debate with a speech by Senator Owen. Senator Lewis introduced a resolution for equal tolls for all.

## Britain Is Fixed for Air Battle

London, March 30.—Great Britain leads the world in fighting strength in the air as well as on the seas, according to the statement made by Winston Spencer Churchill, first lord of the admiralty, in explaining the naval estimates to the house of commons.

The first lord promised that he would give an exhibition later in the season by sailing a fleet of airships over the parliament houses. This will be done, he said, to remove the doubts which exist in some quarters as to the number of air crafts in possession of the naval or military branches.

The admiralty now possesses 15 airships, 10 of which are large vessels of over 45 miles an hour speed, with 62 seaplanes and 41 ordinary aeroplanes.

Mr. Churchill declared his belief in the future of the aeroplane, but said that the airship had advantages in greater radius of action, being able to remain aloft 48 hours; in greater carrying capacity and efficiency at night work.

Attached to the flying service there are now 125 officers and 500 men, and he predicted that the numbers would reach 180 officers and 1,400 or 1,500 men before the end of the year. When he came to the admiralty two and a half years ago there were nine machines. Five stations have been equipped along the coast, with full arrangements for housing machines and quarters for officers and men, and two more are under construction. Special seaplane vessels are being built which can acompany a fleet and carry several machines.

Battle between great modern ironclads the first lord described as "more like a battle between two eggshells striking each other with hammers."

## COFFIN MAKERS MAY QUIT

### Union Likely to Strike for Higher Wages.

New York, March 30.—According to the organizers of the Coffin Makers' Union, which was recently formed, the coffinmaking trade probably will be the next to suffer in the struggle between capital and labor. Samuel Seidel, organizer of the union, said today that a referendum vote has been ordered on the question of a general strike to enforce demands for higher wages and better working conditions for 3,000 coffin makers in the city.

## QUEEN ELEANORA IS MENACED

### Letters Warn Bulgarian Sovereign Not to Visit United States.

London, March 30.—A dispatch from Sofia to the London Times says:

"Threatening letters have been received at the palace warning the queen not to visit America.

"It is quite understood here that these missives are not American in authorship, and her majesty will make no change in her arrangements."

# BIG SENATORS ARE FACING A DEFEAT

### Root, Bristow, Cummins, Newlands, Gallinger, Burton May Not Return.

Washington, D. C., March 27.—Between now and the end of the year 32 nited States senators are to be elected by direct vote of the people. The election by direct vote is expected to bring about some changes in the upper house, for among the members whose terms are to expire next March are several who probably could be returned if the election was still in the hands of the legislature who will find it pretty difficult to win in a popular primary.

One of the most notable of the senators who will retire a year hence is Elihu Root of New York. Mr. Root is one of the most commanding figures on the Republican side, and should his party return to power he would be the recognized leader of the upper house. But between the Democratic and Progressive oposition his re-election is very doubtful.

Penrose, of Pennsylvania, is onother prominent senator who will retire next March unless he is re-elected. If he wins the Republican nomination in the primary next month he will have to defeat A. Mitchell Palmer, Democrat, and Gifford Pinchot, Progressive, at the polls in November.

Albert B. Cummins, one of the "big" men in the senate, will face the mixed Republican and Progressive sentiment in Iowa. Theodore E. Burton, of Ohio, is another notable Republican who will have a hard race for a return.

Joseph L. Bristow, of Kansas, also has a fight on his hands. Six aspirants are now in the field for his seat, among them such well known political figures as former Senator Charles Curtis, Republican, and Victor Murdock, Progressive.

The venerable Senator Gallinger, of New Hampshire, a leader among the Stand Patters, is not likely to return. The election of a Democrat to succeed him is among the possibilities.

### Democrat from Kentucky.

Senator Bradley, of Kentucky, is another Republican who will probably be succeeded by a Democrat, either Governor McCreary or former Governor Beckham.

Senator Stephenson, of Wisconsin, now in his eighty-fifth year, is not expected to be a candidate for re-election, though he has made no announcement to that effect. Several candidates to succeed him are already in the field, among them Governor McGovern and Lieutenant Governor Morris.

James H. Brady of Idaho, will have to overcome formidable opposition if he returns. Four Republican candidates, as well as Democrats and Progressives, are now striving for his seat.

The case of Senator Clarke of Arkansas was practically settled in the state primaries this week and two weeks hence the Alabama primaries will decide whether Underwood or Hobson will be sent to the senate. At the same time Alabama will choose a short-term senator.

### Hoke Smith May Retire.

Of the Democrats whose terms will expire one of the most notable is Hoke Smith, of Georgia, who expects to return. Gore, of Oklahoma, also expects re-election, though he has a hard fight on his hands. Another able Democrat who will seek re-election is Senator Newlands, of Nevada. He is popular in his state, but whether he can win out in a general primary remain to be seen. Senator Chamberlain of Oregon appears to have a good chance to return, although a number of opposition candidates are already in the field.

According to reports received the path to re-election will not be altogether a smooth one for Senators Sherman of Ilinois, Shively of Indiana, Stone of Missouri, Jones of Washington, Dillingham of Vermont or Gronna of North Dakota.

The other members of the United States senate whose terms will expire next March and the majority of whom appear reasonably sure of re-election are F. B. Brandegee of Connecticut, J. R. Thornton of Louisiana, C. S. Thomas of Colorado, Coe I. Crawford of South Dakota, Reed omSot of Utah, D. W. Fletcher of Florida, M. A. Smith of Arizona, Lee S. Overman of North Carolina, J. W. Smith of Maryland, G. C. Perkins of California and E. D. Smith of South Carolina.

The present membership of the senate stands 51 Democrats, 43 Republicans and 1 Progressive. The body is certain to remain Democratic until March 4, 1917. The elections of senators to take place this year will not detrant from the Democratic majority, and, in fact, may add one or more to the voting strength.

## Women Enter the Big Row in Ulster

Belfast, Ireland, March 27.—A suffragette arson squad early today burned down Abbeylands, the splendid country residence of Major General Sir Hugh McCalmont, near Whiteabbey on Belfast Lough. The house although fully furnished, was not occupied except by caretakers. The loss is $75,000.

The suffragettes recently threatened to start war against the Ulster Unionist leaders because of the refusal of Sir Edward Carson to support the suffrage movement.

The grounds of Abbeylands, which is only four miles from Carrickfergus, a British army station, have been used recently for drilling the Ulster Unionists "volunteers."

## MOOSE FAVOR PROHIBITION

### Maine Progressives Put Recall Plank in Platform.

Bangor, Me., March 25.—A strong stand for prohibition was taken yesterday by Maine Progressives at their first state convention. Their platform advocates submission of the question of national prohibition to the people of every state and pledged the party to a strict state wide enforcemen of the prohibitory liquor law.

Halbert P. Gardner of Patten, member of the Progressive national committee, was unanimously nominated for governor and Morton T. Goodrich of Lingham, for state auditor.

Declarations were made in favor of the initiative and referendum, woman suffrage, a 54 hour law for women and children, workmen's compensation and the recall of all elective executive officials in state and counties.

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# The HONOR of the BIG SNOWS

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

"It's too far, Melisse," he called after her. "It's too far, and I've a heavy load—"

"Didn't I take that 20-mile run with you over to—Oh, dear! Jan, have you seen my new lynx skin cap?"

"It's out here, hanging on the wall," replied Jan, falling into her humor despite himself. "But I say, Melisse—"

"Are the dogs ready?" she called. "If they're not, I'll be dressed before you can harness them, Jan."

"They'll be here within 15 minutes," he replied, surrendering to her.

Her merry face, laughing triumph at him through the partly open door, destroyed the last vestige of his opposition, and he left her with something of his old cheerfulness of manner, whistling a gay forest tune as he hurried toward the store.

When he returned with the team, Melisse was waiting for him, a gay thing of silvery lynx fur, with her cheeks, lips and eyes aglow, her trim little feet clad in soft caribou boots that came to her knees, and with a bunch of the brilliant baknesh fastened jauntily in her cap.

"I've made room for you," he said in greeting, pointing to the sledge.

"Which I'm not going to fill for five miles, at least," declared Melisse. "Isn't it a glorious morning, Jan? I feel as if I can run from here to Ledoqs!"

With a crack of his whip and a shout, Jan swung the dogs across the open, with Melisse running lightly at his side. From their cabin Jean and Iowaka called out shrill adieus.

"The day is not far off when they two will be as you and I, my Iowaka," said Jean in his poetic Cree. "I wager you that it will be before her next birthday!"

And Melisse was saying:

"I wonder if there are many people as happy as Jean and Iowaka!"

She caught her breath, and Jan cracked on the dogs in a spurt that left her panting, a full dozen rods behind him. With a wild hallo he stopped the team, and waited.

"That's unfair, Jan! You'll have to put me on the sledge."

He tucked her in among the furs, and the dogs strained at their traces, with Jan's whip curling and snapping over their backs, until they were leaping swiftly and with unbroken rhythm of motion over the smooth trail. Then Jan gathered in his whip and ran close to the leader, his moccasined feet taking the short, quick, light steps of the trained forest runner, his chest thrown a little out, his eyes upon the twisting trail ahead.

It was a glorious ride, and Melisse's eyes danced with joy. Her blood thrilled to the tireless effort of the grayish-yellow pack of magnificent brutes ahead of her. She watched the muscular play of their backs and legs, the eager outreaching of their wolfish heads, and their half-gaping jaws—and from them she looked to Jan. There was no effort in his running. His pale cheeks were flushed, his black hair swept back from the gray of his cap, gleaming in the sun. Like the dogs, there was music in his movement, there was the beauty of strength, of endurance, of manhood born to the forests. Her eyes shone proudly; the color deepened in her cheeks as she looked at him, wondering if there was another man in the world like Jan Thoreau.

Mile after mile slipped behind, and not until they reached the mountain on which he had fought the missionary did Jan bring his dogs to a walk. Melisse jumped from the sledge and ran quickly to his side.

"I can beat you to the top now!" she cried. "If you catch me—" There was the old witching challenge in her eyes.

She sped up the side of the ridge. Panting and breathless, Jan pursued with the dogs. Her advantage was too great for him to overcome this time, and she stood laughing down at him when he came to the top of the ridge.

"You're as pretty as a fairy, Melisse!" he exclaimed, his eyes shining with admiration. "Prettier than the fairy in the book!"

"Thank you, brother! The one with golden hair?"

"Yes, all of them."

"I can't imagine how a girl would look with golden hair; can you, Jan?" Before he could answer she added mischievously: "Did you see any fairies at Churchill or York Factory?"

"None that could compare with you, Melisse."

"Thank you again, brother mine! I believe you do still love me a little."

"More than ever in my life," replied Jan quickly, though he tried to hold his tongue.

As they went on to Ledoq's, he found that the joyousness of the morning was giving way again to the old gloom and heartache. Brother Jan, Brother Jan, Brother Jan! The words pounded themselves incessantly in his brain until they seemed to keep time with his steps beside the sledge. They drove him back into his thoughts of the preceding night, and he felt a sense of relief when they reached the trapper's.

Ledoq was stripping the hair-fat from a fox skin when the team pulled up in front of his cabin. When he saw the daughter of the factor at Lac Bain with Jan, he jumped briskly to his feet, flung his cap through the door of the shack, and began bowing and scraping to her with all his might. It was well known in the province of Lac Bain that many years before Jean de Gravois had lost a little brother, who had disappeared one day in the woods; and there were those who hinted that Ledoq was that brother, for Jean and he were as like as two peas in the ready use of their tongues, and were of the same build and the same briskness.

Melisse laughed merrily as Ledoq continued to bow before her, rattling away in a delighted torrent of French.

"Ah, thes ees wan gr-r-reat compleeman, M'selle Melisse," he finished at last, breaking for an instant into English. He straightened like a spring and turned to Jan. "Did you meet the strange team?"

"We met no team."

Ledoq looked puzzled. Half a mile away, the top of a snow-covered ridge was visible from the cabin. He pointed to it.

"An hour ago I saw it going westward along the mountain—three men and six dogs. Whom have you out from Lac Bain?"

"No one," replied Jan. "It must have been the new agent from Churchill. We expect him early this winter. Shall we hurry back, Melisse, and see if he has brought our books and violin-strings?"

"You must have dinner with me," objected Ledoq.

Jan caught a quick signal from Melisse.

"Not today, Ledoq. It's early, and we have a lunch for the trail. What do you say, Melisse?"

"If you are not tired, Jan."

"Tired!"

He tossed the last package from the sledge and cracked his long whip over the dogs' backs as they both cried out their farewell to the little Frenchman.

"Tired!" he repeated, running close beside her as the team swung lightly into the trail, and laughing down into her face. "How could I ever get tired with you watching me run, Melisse?"

"I wouldn't mind if you did—just a little, Jan. Isn't there room for two?"

She gave a coquettish little shrug of her shoulders, and Jan leaped upon the moving sledge, kneeling close behind her.

"Always, always, I have to ask you!" she pouted. "You needn't get too near, you know, if you don't want to!"

The old, sweet challenge in her voice was irresistible, and for a moment Jan felt himself surrendering to it. He leaned forward until his chin was buried in the silken lynx fur of her coat, and for a single breath he felt the soft touch of her cheek against his own. Then he gave a sudden shout to the dogs—so loud that it startled her—and his whip writhed and snapped twenty feet above their heads, like a thing filled with life.

He sprang from the sledge and again ran with the team, urging them on faster and faster until they dropped into a panting walk when they came to the ridge along which Ledoq, two hours before, had seen the strangers hurrying toward Lac Bain.

"Stop!" cried Melisse, taking this first opportunity to scramble from the sledge. "You're cruel to the dogs, Jan! Look at their jaws—see them pant! Jan Thoreau, I've never seen you drive like that since the night we were chased in from the barrens by the wolves!"

"And did you ever see me run any faster?" He struggled, dropping exhausted upon the sledge. "I remember only one other time."

He took a long breath, flinging back his arms to bring greater volume of air into his lungs.

"Wasn't that the night we heard the wolves howling behind us?" Melisse asked.

"No, it was many years ago, when I heard, far to the south, that my little Melisse was dying of the plague."

Melisse sat down upon the sledge beside him without speaking, and nestled one of her hands a little timidly in one of his big, brown palms.

"Tell me about it, Jan."

"That was all—I ran."

"You wouldn't run as fast for me now, would you?"

He looked at her boldly, and saw that there was not half the brilliant flush in her cheeks.

"I ran for you, just now—and you didn't like it," he replied.

"I don't mean that." She looked up at him, and her fingers tightened round his own. "Away back—years and years and years ago, Jan—you went out to fight the plague, and nearly died in it, for me. Would you do that much again?"

"I would do more, Melisse."

She looked at him doubtfully, her eyes searching him as if in quest of something in his face which she scarce believed in his words. Slowly he rose to his feet, lifting her with him; and when he had done this he took her face between his two hands and looked straight into her eyes.

"Some day I will do a great deal more for you than that, Melisse, and then—"

"What?" she questioned, as he hesitated.

"Then you will know whether I love you as much now as I did years and years ago," he finished, gently repeating her words.

There was something in his voice that held Melisse silent as he turned to straighten out the dogs; but when he came back, making her comfortable on the sledge, she whispered:

"I wish you would do it soon, Brother Jan!"

To Be Continued.

## RESCUED MATE IN ICY SEA

### Seaman Is Commended for Bravery by Secretary Daniels.

Washington, March 28.—Secretary Daniels today commended Robert P. Keathly, seaman on the cruiser Marblehead, for bravery in rescuing a shipmate from San Francisco bay. In the dead of night, February 26, last, Keathly heard the cry of "man overboard" and, leaving his bunk, jumped into the icy waters of the bay and brought his shipmate to safety.

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**Statement of the ownership, management, circulation, etc., of The Toledo Blade, published weekly at Toledo, Ohio, required by the Act of August, 24, 1912.**

Note.—This statement is to be made in duplicate, both copies to be delivered by the publisher to the postmaster, who will send one copy to the Third Assistant Postmaster General (Division of Classification), Washington, D. C., and retain the other in the files of the postoffice.

Editor, Robinson Locke, Toledo, Ohio; Editorial Manager, N. C. Wright, Toledo, Ohio; Managing Editor, Blacque Wilson, Toledo, Ohio; Business Manager, H. S. Thalheimer, Toledo, Ohio; Publisher, The Toledo Blade, Co., Toledo, Ohio.

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Average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the six months preceding the date of this statement. (This information is required from daily newspapers only)—236,123.

H. S. THALHEIMER,
Business Manager.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this first day of April, 1914.

(SEAL) F. E. COTTRELL,
Notary Public, Lucas County, Ohio.
(My commission expires June 12th, 1915).

## The Weekly Blade has over a million readers a week.

Nobody ever heard a normal boy wish he were a girl.

The hole in the doughnut never gave anybody indigestion.

Necks never will be worn longer than they are right now.

A man of few words also may have an minimum of thoughts.

The leader of an unlift movement should never turn aside to kick a dog.

People who talk about the good old times forget the seven-year itch.

If minds could be read it would be a waste of money for governments to hire diplomats.

There must be times when John Bull can't help thinking about what a nice lady Canada is.

Did the Rev. Billy Sunday turn the other cheek when somebody called him a pneumonochlamydite?

Mr. Taft tells how he reduced his flesh. He gives no credit whatever to the last presidential election.

Dr. Mary Walker carries a black silk bag embroidered with red poppies. "Clothes do not make the man."

Thomas A. Edison is recovering slowly from a four-week's vacation which he took to please his wife.

New York is beginning to think well of the women. The state is building a fine new prison for them.

Some argue that the grass Nebuchadnezzar ate was asparagus. Perhaps; either that or dandelion greens.

A politician has t oappear optimistic on the surface, while the pangs of pessimism are gnawing at his vitals.

Mr. Westinghouse made a pile of money out of his inventions because he didn't work on perpetual motion.

The state department at Washington is too kind toward animals to try to tie a knot in the rBitish lion's tail.

"Can a man be proud of a lie?" asks a Louisville minister. Not after the other fellow has told a bigger one.

Women who have sobbed over Bertha Clay's romances will never forgive the author, now they know he was a man.

If it's true that married men make the best fighters, then Villa, with three wives, ought to be a hard man to whip.

The season is a little late for the American woman to adopt the Paris fashion of carrying a revolver in her muff.

Lilacs soon will be in full bloom. They are modest, and do not get much publicity, but they make life worth breathing.

The new bustle is not going to be much of a bustle after all. Persons familiar with the old timer would not recognize it.

Some idlers make the mistake of thinking the Lord will provide the patches when the seat of their trousers needs repairs.

When a crisis comes you might as well say, "Let every other man do his duty," for that is about the way it will be, anyway.

"The right woman," says a woman lecturer, "can make a fool of any man." But isn't it the wrong woman who does that sort of thing?

## BEEF FROM ARGENTINA

The tariff wall being down, 9,000,000 pounds of Argentine beef are being imported into the United States every month. Though the importations have had no influence in lowering the price of beef to the consumer, they have possibly had influence in keeping the prices of native beef from soaring nearer to the clouds than they have been flying.

So much may rightfully be claimed for the new tariff.

But what may be said toward the discouragement given to the movement toward raising beef cattle in America in adequate numbers? What may be said for the indirect results of an enfeebled market for corn, our greatest crop, because of fewer native cattle to feed? What may se said for the development of the sense of dependence on other countries for our food supply?

After years in which the advantage of the tariff lay mostly with the manufacturing interests, the agricultural interests began to receive direct benefits from it. Then the tariff was cut and slashed in such a way that the injury done was suffered mostly by the farming class. It is possible that the farming people can stand it—at least they always stand mor or less meekly the blows that foolish statecraft deals them. But it only the blind and stupid who refuse to see that a wound given the basic industry of agriculture must inevitably bring pain and agony to every line of endeavor in the country.

## PILING ON THE AGONY

The British suffragists must be given credit for singleness of purpose. Though Britain is wrenched with the issues of home rule and anti-home rule, though she has just gone through the experience of an army muntiny, the militant suffragists hold true to their cause and will not suffer themselves to be obscured. A detachment of them has burned down the home of a major general while his attention was distracted upon what seemed to him graver matters than guarding his property. A mob of them descended upon a borough council in London and bombarded the dignified councilors with bombs filled with evil-smelling chemicals.

Perhaps this is the time in the affairs of Britain when the suffragists will get what they are after. Exasperated by their political enemies, irritated into madness by the refusal of the army officers to obey orders, angered by the secret interference of King George, the cabinet ministers may say to the suffragists: "Here, we'll grant your demands, if only, in the name of heaven, you will run away and let us alone."

## STATESMANSHIP IGNORANT

Representative Adamson, of Georgia, speaking for the President's side of the Panama tolls argument, pronounced the position taken by the President's opponents as "claptrap, poppycock and delusion."

It is the privilege—and apparently sometimes the duty—of statesmen to substitute expressions of contempt for reasoning and persuasion. Yet probably never before has there been less occasion for calling anything "claptrap, poppycock and delusion" than this proposition of tolls exemption.

For it has been through the policy of exempting tolls that the tremendous shipping of the upper Great Lakes has been built up. Uncle Sam charges nothing for the service at the Soo, even letting the Canadian vessels in upon reciprocal arrangement. By means of it, the volume of freight has increased yearly and the freight rate per ton mile has been lowered. By means of it, railroad freight rates have been kept low and a healthy competition in the transportation business has been promoted. One of the fundamental influences in the building of the industrial centers on the lower lakes has been this free service at the Soo. The system has opened and populated northern Minnesota and Michigan. It has bent the direction of traffic. It has, in no small measure, had a share in the development of every industry in which either iron is raw material or iron products are an integral part.

It is proposed to do at Panama what has been done for years at Sault Ste. Marie. Not unless it can be proved that the practice at the Soo is wrong can the practice proposed at Panama be declared "claptrap, poppycock and delusion."

## FIXING THE BLAME

Friends of Secretary Bryan have volunteered the information to the news correspondents at Washington that President Wilson, and not his right hand man, originated the administration's foreign policy.

They recite the fact that "five days after the administration came into power President Wilson issued the declaration that only those governments in Latin America would be recognized which were based on the will of the people." He had more to do with our attitude in connection with the controversies with Japan than Secretary Bryan—so insist the secretary's loyal friends. Only a few of the ambassadors and ministers were selected or recommended by Mr. Bryan. The President did the choosing and picking and naming. Furthermore, it was the chief executive and not the secretary of state who devised the policy of "watchful waiting" in the case of our interestingly murderous neighbors over the Mexican border.

But why have the friends of Bryan, like patriotic swords from their scabbards, leaped to the defense?

Can it be the friends are ashamed of the administration's foreign policy and are bringing in the basin and the soap that the secretary may wash his hands of all responsibility?

## LABOR IN THE COAL FIELDS

That part of the almanac dealing with March might be amended to read:

"About this time of year expect talk of coal strikes."

It blows up out of the hill country, this talk, darkens the heavens, sends industry scurrying to cover, threatens to deluge and wash away the plans of spring enterprise, and then—three times out of four—it blows away without doing more damage than that which goes with most threats.

It would be a tremendous advantage, particularly to the central states, in which three-fourths of the country's busines is concentrated, if the coal mining industry could be relieved of its uncertainties in the matter of labor.

Agriculture manages to provide the nation with food without compelling the country to grow uneasy every year as to whether or not there will be food to buy. Coal mining comes near enough to being a basic industry so that manufacturers, railroads, steamship lines, electric light companies, every concern and every individual who have to depend upon coal for fuel and power and employment, ought never to have to worry a moment as to the possibility of obtaining coal, having the money to pay for it. The supply of coal ought to be made a stable thing—as stable as the supply of food in the markets, as stable as the government itself.

There are industries, far less a necessity to the well-being of the country than mining coal, in which the strike is virtually a thing unknown. These industries have found the way to keep upon terms of peace and understanding with their working people. The coal mining industry can do as well. And some day the pressure upon it will be so heavy that it will have to.

## THE PASSING OF A CLASS

Since the rule of England became the rule of the gentry and nobles—following the flight of James II.—the British army and navy have been officered from this class. From it has come virtually all the English military heroes of the last two hundred years. It has been no less a matter of duty with these families than of pride to furnish the bulwarks of English defense.

Not until the war with the Boers did people in England begin seriously to question the quality of the officering class. It was accepted upon its own claims to superiority. The idea that Kipling conveyed of these men of the army and navy had been the idea that all Britain entertained. In the Boer war, the fighting was stripped of rules and traditions. The Boers, ignoring all the usages held in high regard by the British officer class went upon the Napoleonic principle that battles were not chess games, whose moves were matters of immutable laws, but were to be won any way that the winning could be compassed. The ultimate English victory was the gravest defeat that ever the officering class had suffered. For to win, the British had to abandon their time-honored fighting ways.

The troubles in Ulster possibly spell the downfall of that gentry rule over the military forces of Great Britain. The system, after passing through its stages of utility and privilege, has finally reached the point where it breaks down of inherent weakness. In its downfall must be involved class government — once with valor and brains to justify its existence, now tainted with disloyalty warranting its destruction.

## A TRIUMPH FOR SCIENCE

General Gorgas is sharing with Colonel Goethals the honors for the triumph at Panama. It was General Gorgas who drove yellow fever from the canal zone, who made it a place as healthy as any spot in the states, who made it possible for a workman to work unmenaced by disease that came upon a man suddenly and as suddenly slew him. Gorgas deserves as high tribute as Goethals.

Just as Goethals has given assurance that there are few projects in the way of engineering which may not be attempted now, so Gorgas has driven away the bugbear of climate. He has proved that the white man, properly protected, can flourish in the tropics, do a strong man's work and pursue happiness with the vigor of pursuit in the temporate zones. The things that are most to be feared under the equator are not wild beasts and a hot sun, but insect pests which are the carriers of terrible disease. Gorgas banished these insect pests from Panama. By the same simple means they can be banished from other parts of the tropics. With their going a new world will have been opened up for the Caucassian races, new lands and fair cities.

Goethals showed what organization and persistence and modern mechanical appliances could do. Gorgas showed the wonders of science. As time goes on, Gorgas' work is likely to have a far more profound influence on civilization than Goethals'.

Professor Henry Raymond Mussey says we ossify mentally at the age of 25. The professor talks as if he might be getting well along in years.

Dr. Eliot says "it is easy to be sensible." Perhaps it is for the eminent doctor; he has had about eighty years to learn how.

Senator Owen says the "aim of the country is to protect fools." Then the theory must be that people who have any sense will look out for themselves.

Mrs. Inez Milholland Boissevain says she would feel like a slave if she wore a wedding ring. Inez seems to do all the talking for the family.

### Love Is of the Valley.

Come down, O maid, from yonder mountain height;
What pleasure lives in height (the shepherd sang)
In height and cold, the splendor of the hills?
But cease to move so near the heavens and cease
To glide a sunbeam by the blasted pine,
To sit a star upon the sparkling spire;
And come, for Love is of the valley, come,
And find him by the happy threshold, he,
Or hand in hand with Plenty in the maize,
Or red with spirited purple of the vats,
Or foxlike in the vine; nor cares to walk
With Death and Morning on the Silver Horns,
Nor wilt thou snare him in the white ravine,
Nor find him dropt upon the firtns of ice,
That huddling slant in furrow-cloven falls
To roll the torrent out of dusky doors.
But follow; let the torrent dance thee down
To find him in the valley; let the wild
Lean-headed eagles yelp alone, and leave
The monstrous ledges there to slope, and spill
Their thousand wreaths of dangling water smoke,
That like a broken purpose waste in air.
So waste not thou, but come; for all the vales
Await thee azure pillars of the hearth,
Arise to thee; the children call, and I
Thy shepherd pipe, and sweet is every sound,
Sweeter thy voice, but every sound is sweet;
Myriads of rivulets hurrying thro' the lawn,
The moan of doves in immemorial elms,
And murmuring of innumerable bees.
—Tennyson, The Princess.

## Short Stories of the Old Masters

By Clarence Lindner.

### LEONARDO DA VINCI.

A man of parts was the painter of the celebrated "Mona Lisa." For we learn, from authentic records, that at the age of 30 he represented himself to the Duke of Milan as an expert in the instruments of warfare, the construction of bridges, the irrigation of besieged fortresses, the making of pontoons and cannons, the building of palaces and public buildings, as master of sculpture in marble, bronze or clay, and that in painting he claimed to equal the feats of any other artist, whoever he might be. It is true that he could do all of these things to some degree. And later in life he distinguished himself as a student of nature, plants and animals.

Leonardo da Vinci was the illegitimate son of a prominent citizen of Vinci, in Tuscany. He was given a rather thorough education in the schools, and at an early age apprenticed to Andrea del Verrocchio. Some few years later he was a protege of the Medicis, the ruling family, executing an altar piece for a chapel in the old palace at Florence. At the age of 28 he was doing an altar piece at the Convent of Scopeto. Later we hear of him at Milan, Mantua and Florence, where he worked as a civil and military engineer. In 1504 he went back to painting, and he competed with Michael Angelo in pictures for the great hall of the Palazzo Vecchio at Florence.

The passion for scientific study and and experimenting had taken a firm hold on da Vinci. He seemed to care less and less for painting as the years went by.

In 1516 he became adviser to Francis the First, of France, and was granted the title King's Painter, Engineer and Architect, with a chateau and a goodly salary at his disposal. His great aim then was to connect the rivers Loire and Soane with a canal. He devoted much time and effort to hydraulic engineering. But his life's work was over, and in 1519 he died of paralysis in his sixty-seventh year. He left behind many useful inventions and scientific studies. "Mona Lisa" or "La Gioconda," is the most noted of his paintings—valued by the French government, which owns it, at more than a million dollars. When it was returned from the hands of the thief who stole it from the Louvre, the occasion was cause for national celebration.

## Old Widows of Famous Husbands

"Parson" Brownlow's widow, according to news sent out of Knoxville, Tenn., died but recently at the age of 95. Few people knew, says the New York World, that until so lately there remained this living link with the famous "fighting parson" of war times, whom Tennessee expelled because of his bold attacks upon secession, but afterward recalled to be its governor.

Yet how many widows of distinguished men have survived their husbands so long that they have seemed to trail phantoms of history through the living realities of a later generation.

In the town of Charlotte, N. C., Mrs. Stonewall Jackson is still living. It is nearly 38 years since Custer's last fight, yet Mrs. Elizabeth B. Custer is still alive and well. Mrs. N. P. Wills died only a few years ago in Washington, though the literary career of her brilliant husband reached its height long before the civil war. The widow of Jefferson Davis lived until 1906. Gen. George Pickett's widow is still alive. Alexander Hamilton's wife survived him full 50 years and died at the ripe age of 97.

To go further into the world, Frau Cosima Wagner still seeks to guard with jealous care the work of the great genius who seems to the youth of this generation as remote as Mendelssohn—who died 36 years earlier. Carlotta, former Empress of Mexico, widow of the ill-fated Maximilian, if we are not mistaken, still lives. A little thought could readily extend the list.

Most wonderful of all widows is the pathetic personage whom visitors to the sunny shore of southern France at this time of year may see any morning—a shrunken figure in black, leaning on a stick amid the palms and roses of her garden—now a faded old woman whose name itself is half a memory, but formerly the idol of a great nation, mistress of a brilliant court, acclaimed in her own country and abroad the most beautiful woman in Europe—the former Empress Eugenie, widow of Napoleon III., who has outlived well-nigh half a century the vanished glories of her husband's reign.

Using special breathing apparatus supplying oxygen, three Frenchmen recently ascended nearly 33,000 feet in a balloon without suffering any ill effects.

# Sunday School

## SOCIAL CLIMBERS—AND SOME OTHERS

### The International Sunday School Lesson for April 5 Is "Christ's Table Talk."—Luke 14:7-24.

By William T. Ellis.

The convivial Christ is the central figure of this story. No anchorite or ascetic he, but a frequenter of feasts, a desired diner-out. Because he spent his early life in a carpenter shop is no warrant for classing Jesus as socially unsophisticated. The three years of his ministry reveal him often in social aspects, and frequently at feasts. The boorishness which regards the possession of evening clothes as a mark of worldliness would get no encouragement from Jesus. He was so true a democrat that he could meet all men on their own level, from the highest to the lowliest.

There was good dining over in the trans-Jordan country, even as today. It is a fat land. No traveler can forget the fruits of Damascus. At the time of this lesson, Jesus was sojourning in Perea, where the forms of cultivated society were farther advanced even than in Jerusalem. We must see the story in this setting. Oriental hospitality, even to this day, has more of the outward forms of graciousness than we in the West know. In a recent "Atlantic Monthly" Rev. Dr. A. M. Rihbany, a Syrian, tells how he at first declined dinner invitations in America, because they were so curt and casual; he was looking for oriental urgency.

Out of the table talk of a dinner party the text of this lesson is taken. Good table talk is the surest mark of good society. How would that of your home look in a book? Not the viands, but the guests and the conversation make a dinner notable. No other comment is needed upon some elaborate dinners that are reported in the daily press than that the guests have to be entertained by hired performers; they have no resources in themselves. To sit at some tables is as good as a college education; while as for others, the school teachers say that all their instructions in proper speech and refined usage are nullified at home. The best stories, the most important news, the discussion of all that is worth while in the world, belong at the dinner table. Even though the roast be tender, if the talk be tough, the dinner is a failure. I know one family with young folks in it that has moved its encyclopedia to the dining room, as an aid to profitable talk.

**"Bounders," Then and Now.**

As it was, so it is. The keen words of Jesus concerning the socially ambitious, the persons who thrust themselves forward into prominence, are as up-to-date as though spoken of in last night's function. Then, as now, there were "bounders" and "climbers," living to be seen in the right "set," and reverting to the jungle for their code of manners in order to attain this ambition. The selfishness and ruthlessness of it all, and the bitter heart-burnings and jealousies engendered, almost pass belief. Of no aspect of life can the blase Wise Man's words be more truly spoken, "Vanity of vanities! All is vanity!" The person who seeks a social career as a life goal is due to learn to the full the taste of Apples of Sodom.

Everybody seems to be in a conspiracy to drag down the person who seeks the best seat for himself. Jesus closed Monday afternoon during the pointed out, in a few luminous sentences, how such an one is sure to be called down, while the wiser, more modest person is set in the higher place. That is social sophistication, as well as good manners and fundamental modesty.

No truer life appraisal was ever made than these words of Jesus: "For every on that exalteth himself shall be humbled; and he that humbleth himself shall be exalted." The shores of social life are strewn with the embittered wrecks of the once proud and self-exalted. And it is as common as sunrises to see persons who despise social attention having it steadily showered upon them. Thus the laws of the kingdom work out in life.

**How a "Set" Swaps Dinner.**

We rather rub our eyes at the modernity of the conditions revealed by these words of Jesus: "And he said to him also that had bidden him, When thou makest a dinner or supper, call not thy friends, nor thy brethern, nor thy kinsmen, nor rich neighbors; lest haply they also bid thee again, and a recompense be made thee." That sounds like a present-day social satirist.

The thing we call "society," be it in New York or in Podunk, is made up of an exclusive set who exchange visits and dinners among themselves, the chief charm of which consists in the fact that most other persons in the vicinity were not permitted to participate. Rebellious complaints are heard in private from the members of most "sets," that they have to go out night after night to meet the very same people over and over again. "Flat, stale and unprofitable" is the verdict of even those who maintain this social barter, with its endless succession of expensive profitless obligations.

A radical reform was proposed by Jesus. He said that the sensible and useful hospitality is that which is bestowed upon the needy, and the socially non-elect. Pity the shallow and conventionalized homes which never welcome to their table anybody from whom a return invitation may be expected. They miss the zest and immediate rewards of real hospitality—to put the case on its lowest basis—because they who entertain strangers sometimes entertain angles unawares. The guest who is on nobody's visiting list, often is the most entertaining and profitable. Wayfarers often have an individuality denied to the socially elect, who have lived their commonplace lives in a commonplace way in a commonplace community.

Of course, the teaching runs deeper than this. The latest and wisest expert in sociology is pointing out the supreme place of the individual home in all reform. If there were more attractive homes open to young people there would be fewer on the streets and in the low places of amusement. A wise Christian hostess, administering her home as a talent for God, can fix the ideals of scores of plastic youth, and do truer service for the state than the one who serves on numberless committees and works for assorted reforms. I know one Boston woman who was thus "given to hospitality," and now workers for the world's welfare, scattered all over the earth, bless her as one of the greatest influences in their lives. "Back to the home" is a slogan that will be heard increasingly.

**When Truth Crowds Uncomfortably.**

A wee laddie known to me used to try to divert parental admonitions by saying "Let's talk about the yellow cow." When truth crowds home, change the subject of conversation. One of the shrewd old Pharisees who reclined at dinner with Jesus, finding the table talk rather too warm for comfort piously remarked, seizing upon a phrase of Jesus, "Blessed is he that shall eat bread in the kingdom of God." He tried to use religion as a derailing switch; just as the church members whose business has crooked ramifications, cry, "Stick to the simple gospel!" when they find themselves squirming under the preacher's application of truth.

This unctuous Pharisaism only stirred Jesus to sterner reproof. The self-complacent religious snobbery of the leading Jews, which made them sure that they were the elect, aroused his indignation. The same sort of smug assurance is found today at old Tiberias, where two sects of rabbis have theological schools, on the traditional assumption that when the Messiah appears he will rise out of the Lake of Galilee, choose his lieutenants from the Tiberias theologians, and then proceed to the neighboring hill of Safed to set up his throne. Just as he could be very tender toward sinners, so Jesus could be very stern toward those who called themselves saints.

Countering full and fairly against the pious snobbery of the Pharisee, Jesus told a story to illustrate that the first chosen might be the finally left. This parable of the great supper looks two days; it is all rebuke to the Pharisees and an invitation to the multitude. In passing, the old observation may be repeated that the Master here once more presents the kingdom invitation in the guise of a feast. God has spread his finest repast in the gospel of His Son.

**The Free for all Feast.**

All things were made ready by the host; the feast was spread. That was the host's part. His chosen failed in theirs; they did not come when called. The invitation was flouted. Shall a man spurn God? That is what is being done every day. The Great Invitation is rejected, with excuses as transparently false as those offered in the lesson today.

One man had bought a field, and must go look at it as if men examined land after purchase, instead of before! Another pleaded that he must try out a new yoke of oxen—which, of course, should have been tested before purchase. The third had married a wife; and so, as a settled member of the community, should accept his social responsibilities.

An anecdote relates that one Arab sent to another to borrow a rope. The answer came back, "I need it to tie up a bale of water."

"But water is not tied with a rope," was the response.

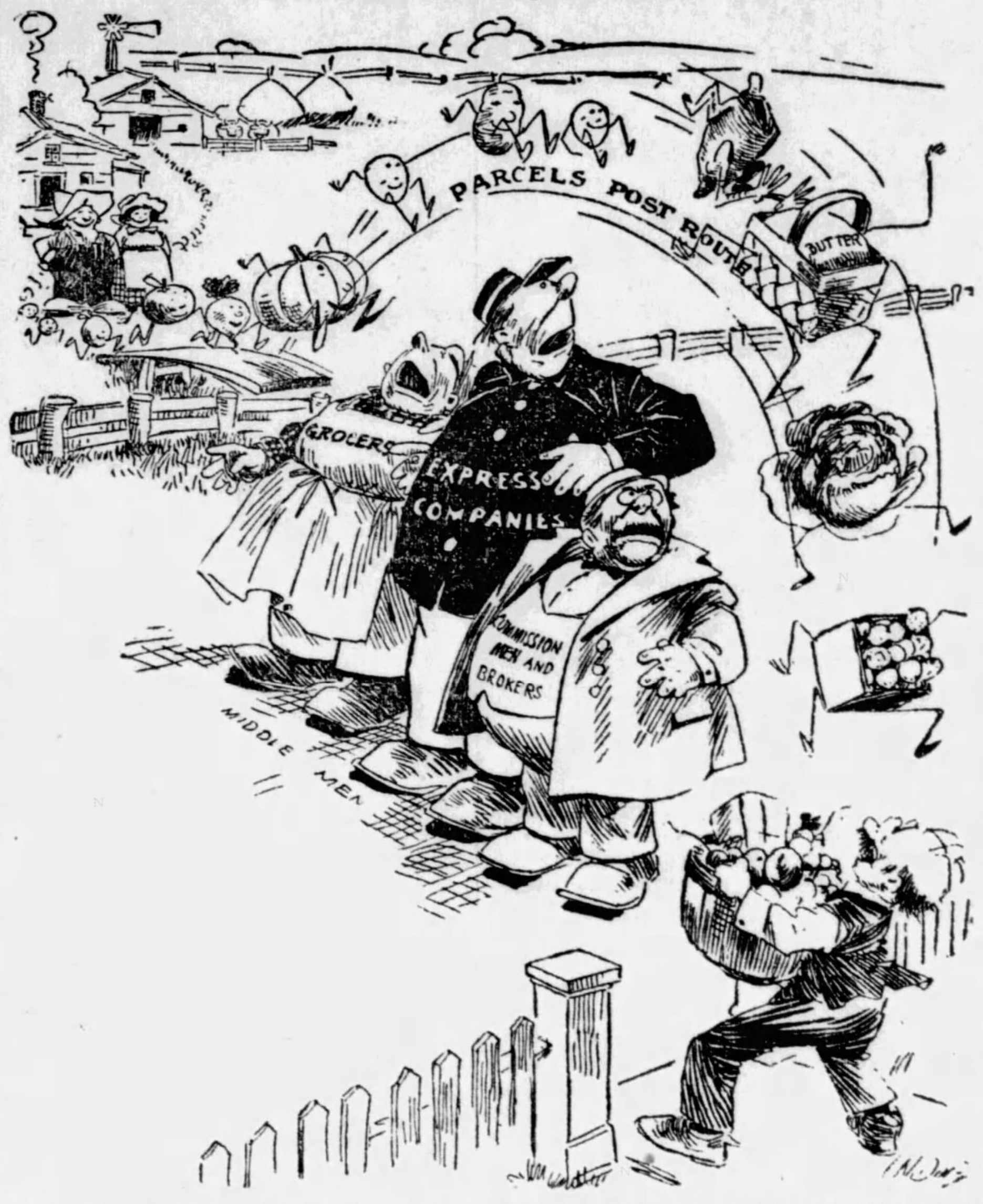
"Allah permits one to do wonderful things with a rope when he does not want to lend it," said the owner. Of this nature were the excuses of the guests first invited.

Then the master of the house being angry said to his servant, "Go out quickly into the streets and lanes of the city, and bring in hither the poor and maimed and blind and lame." Some persons think God is a mollycoddle, and cannot grow indignant. Scripture teaches otherwise. The notion that God is a sort of vast, gelatinous Geniality, whom mortal offences cannot disturb, is as pernicious as it is false. The anger of the Almighty is predicted for those who reject the great invitation.

So the invitation was sent running through the lanes and streets of the city, where it reached the poor and maimed and blind, and then even out into the highways and hedges, where the very riff-raff were to be found. Of course, the picture sets forth the gospel call to the heathen, and to the uttermost limits of humanity. All through the ages the parable-prophecy has been in course of fulfillment. The Gentiles of old, and the outcasts of India today, are showing the greatest zeal to accept that invitation, which the proud and self-righteous refused. The gateway to the feast is inscribed, "Whosoever will."

## ANTE ANTE OVER

From Des Moines Register and Leader



UNCLE SAMUEL IS GOING INTO THE FOOD BUSINESS WITH HIS PARCEL POST.

### Temperance in France.

An organization for the promotion of temperance in France has been founded by M. Schmidt, deputy for the department of the Vosges. A feature of the new body is its catholicity. It includes every shade of political and religious belief, and all classes of society—politicians, professional men and workmen. A meeting, addressed by doctors, lawyers, and a deputy, has just been held in Bordeaux. The new association, which is called L'Alarme, justifies its name by calling attention to the rising flood of alcoholism in France.

## WORTH-WHILE FACTS

**Seven Bibles of the World.**

The seven bibles of the world are the Koran of the Mohammedans, the Eddas of the Scandinavians, the Try Pitikes of the Buddhists, the Five Kings of the Chinese, the Three Vedas of the Hindoos, the Zendavesta, and the Scriptures of the Christians. The Koran is the most recent of these seven Bibles, and not older than the Seventh Century of our era. It is a compound of quotations from the Old and New Testaments, the Talmud and the Gospel of St. Barnabas. The Eddas of the Scandinavians were first published in the Fourteenth century. The Pitikes of the Buddhists contain sublime morals and pure aspirations, and their author lived and died in the Sixth century before Christ. There is nothing of excellence in these sacred books not found in our bible.

**When to Cut Nails.**

The old finger nail formula, from early Saxon times, reads as follows:

Cut them on Monday, cut them for health.

Cut them on Tuesday, cut them for wealth.

Cut them on Wednesday, cut them for a letter.

Cut them on Thursday, cut them for something better.

Cut them on Friday, you cut for a wife.

Cut them on Saturday, cut for a long life.

Cut them on Sunday, you cut them for evil.

For all of that week you'll be ruled by the devil.

Another version changes the last two lines to the beginning:

A man had better ne'er been born,
Than have his nails on Sunday shorn.

The finger nail grows about two inches a year.

**Weight of Whale.**

The weight of the Greenland or right whale is 100 tons, or 220,000 pounds, equal to that of 88 elephants or 440 bears. The whalebone in such a whale may be taken at 3,360 pounds, and the oil at from 140 to 170 barrels. The remains of the fossil whale which have been found on the coast of Ystad, in the Baltic, and even far inland in Wangapanse, Westergothland, betoken a whale which, although not more than 50 or 60 feet in length, must at least have had a body 27 times larger and heavier than that of the common or right whale.

**Mixing Colors.**

Colors are mixed as follows to obtain tints:

For brown, mix red and black.

For purple, mix white, blue and lake.

For pink, mix white and carmine.

For silver gray, mix indigo and lampblack.

For lead color, mix white and lampblack.

For dark green, mix light green and black.

For pea green, mix white and green.

For brilliant green, mix white and emerald green.

For orange, mix red and yellow.

For pearl gray, mix white, blue and black.

For flesh color, mix white, lake and vermillion.

For drab, mix umber, white and Venetian.

For cream, mix white, yellow and Venetian.

For olive, mix red, blue and black.

For buff, mix yellow and a little Venetian.

### A Big Talking Bird.

This is according to James Bruce, the eighteenth century traveler: "In 1621 there was brought into Abyssinia a bird which was about the bigness of a hen, and spoke Indian, Portuguese and Arabic. It named the king's name; although its voice was that of a man, it could likewise neigh like a horse and mew like a cat. It was produced before the assembly of the judges and the priests, and there it spoke with great gravity. The assembly was unanimously of opinion that the evil spirit had no part in endowing it with these talons, but to be certain it was thought prudent to take the advice of Res Sela Christos and the the superior of Mahebar. To them it was sent, but it died on the road."

### Navy's Use of Fuel Oil.

With only a part of the fleet equipped to burn fuel oil, the American navy is now using thirty million gallons of fuel oil a year, and, according to the secretary of the navy, the time will soon come when the annual amount required will be 125,000,000 gallons. It is proposed to establish tanks as various ports and strategical points, and a special board is investigating the oil lands of the Osage Indians in Oklahoma with a view to their purchase for naval supply.

## VARIETIES

Minnesota hens last year laid 700,000,000 eggs.

France has expended $450,000,444 on its waterways.

Bombay was the center of the recent financial panic in India.

A half-inch spider has been known to catch and land a two-inch fish.

In Hong-Kong the law is that every house must have at least one cat.

More than four thousand six hundred Germans settled last year in Canada.

Holland yearly produced 700,000,000 blocks of fuel peas, values at $3,000,000.

Amsterdam stands on one hundred islands connected by three hundred bridges.

Vermont's first marble quarry, opened about 1795, still is being profitably operated.

Among the young ladies of Borneo elongated ear lobes are regarded as a mark of beauty.

Sheffield, England, has a population of 455,000 and ranks sixth among the cities of England.

There are spiders in Java which make webs to strong that it requires a knife to sever them.

Canadian workingmen are endeavoring to have the government establish an old age pension system.

The Tanganyika railway, crossing German East Africa, has been finished. It is seven hundred miles long.

More than three hundred and seventy millon feet of lumber are yearly used in New York state making boxes.

One company alone has installed more than four hundred automatic railroad stokers on locomotives in this country.

The earliest riser of the bird family is the greenfinch, which sometimes begins to sing at 1 o'clock on a summer morning.

This summer there will be three ships operating between Europe and America, each more than nine hundred feet in length.

Samoa has been waging a hard but successful war against the cocoanut beetle, which was causing great damage there.

The proportion of suicides in the United States in the last year remains about the same, being 8,602 males and 4,504 females.

Astronomers have figured that the sun loses in its mass a quantity equal to the volume of the earth every thirty million years.

The use of powdered coal in an Ohio steel mill has resulted in increased economy of operation and lessening the smoke evil.

Canada cuts about two million cords of pulp wood annually, about half of which is exported for manufacture in the United States.

Japan's most expert wrestlers are men who have inherited their ability from ancestors who made wrestling a profession for generations.

Thirteen was the secred number of the Mexicans and ancient people of Yucatan. Their week had thirteen days and they had thirteen snake gods.

By the use of steel instead of brass in rifle cartridges the German army has increased the number of rounds of ammunition that a soldier can carry from 120 to 160.

Steam otter trawlers on the Newfoundland banks have proved so phenomenally successful that much fear is entertained lest many varieties of fish be destroyed.

Every twenty-four hours there is poured into the Harlem river 99,000,000 gallons, into the North river 132,000,000 gallons and into the East river 264,000,000 gallons of sewage.

The national forests contain water powers with an aggregate estimated capacity of 12,000,000 horsepower, available for use under permit from the secretary of agriculture.

Dr. C. C. Marsh, of the federal bureau of plant industry, is delivering a series of illustrated lectures to stockmen in the west on the subject of plants poisonous to stock.

The island of Tashatow, just southeast of Canton, China, is to be offered at a cost of $1,700,000 to make it available as a site for a beautiful city with modern improvements.

Semi-official estimates made in India of the world's production of rubber for several years to come indicate a constant increase, passing 200,000 tons in 1910, but falling off in the demand.

More than four million tons of ore a year is expected to be exported from iron mines in Algeria by French capitalists who obtained concessions after more than ten years of effort.

Lead pencil manufacture in the United States is consuming 73,000,000 feet of lumber annually, about what one-half is estimated to be wasted in sharpening or throwing away short ends.

The Chinese government, which owns the country's telegraph system, has extended it until more than thirty-six thousand miles of lines and about one thousand miles of cables are now in use.

Native gold miners in Tibet leave nuggets in the ground undisturbed, in the belief that they are the parents of spangles and dust, which would disappear were the nuggets removed.

Uruguay has enacted a law whereby the police have extensive power for the treatment, isolation, quarantine and destruction of live stock, which forms the basis for the country's chief industry.

The muskrat is the most important fur-bearing animal of North America. In one year alone (1910) 5,500,000 muskrat skins were put on the market, realizing to the trappers a sum approximately $1,700,000.

After studying the subject of the suppression of noises in dwellings for several years, a German scientist has decided that the more solidly buildings are constructed the more quickly they will convey sounds.

In Borneo winged creatures are encountered where one would least expect them. Flying fish, in the case of herrings, and there is the flying fox, the well known fruit bat, which the Malays call "kruang."

At the end of 1912 there were 2,619,891 beehives in Germany, more than half of these being in Prussia. Silesa leads the Prussian province with 187,264, and of all the non-Prussian states only Bavaria has more. The province of Bavaria counted 122,75.

The British government has decided to make a grant of $50,000 toward the cost of Sir Ernest Shackleton's Antarctic expedition, which will leave England during the present year. Last year a grant of $5,000 was made to the Australasian Antarctic expedition, led by Dr. Mawson.

# The PEACE PAGE.

MARTHA HOLDEN — EDITOR

## GARDEN RIGHTS

Martha Holden

In February Mrs. Trent always plans her flower garden. She is one of those systematic women with plenty of energy who has never allowed anything to interfere with her weekly routine of work. Beside the regular schedule, which seems always carried out to the letter, there is a monthly calendar with which it is folly to tamper. For example, Mrs. Trent plans her spring sewing in January, and makes the family underclothes. Then in February she plans the garden and cleans closets and bureau drawers, so that the spring cleaning will move on greased wheels in due season.

Naturally, Mrs. Trent has a well ordered garden. "I like to see flowers of a certain kind together," she is wont to say. "I hate a jumble."

"Larkspur and foxglove look well together," suggests Mrs. Baker, who is spending the evening.

Yes, they're all right if the larkspur is used as a background for the foxglove. But you must have masses of it to make it effective." "How about the masses of dandelion on the other side of the fence?" asks Mr. Trent, from over his paper; "are they effective enough for you?"

"Joe Trent, you think I'm putting on airs when I talk about effects, but a garden might as well be properly planned as to be planted helter-skelter. It sets one wild to ride along in the summer, and see scarlet and orange zinnias and cerise and magenta petunias all piled in together, fighting their heads off as far as color is concerned.

"I know a woman," said Mrs. Baker, "who has copper colored hair, and brown eyes who will have only yellow flowers in her garden; masses of marigold and brown and yellow nasturtiums."

"You women certainly have time nowadays for a 'lot of fool ideas,'" said Mr. Trent, again over his paper. "When I was a boy my mother had the finest flower garden for miles around, and it had everything in it, even a row of sunflowers all round the edge."

"Right next to the pink sweet peas, I s'pose," suggested Mrs. Trent.

"Why not?" said Mr. Trent, "if she wanted 'em that way." The best thing about that garden was that mother grew the flowers to give away. Every morning she picked somebody a big bouquet."

"That's the way they used to do," said Mrs. Baker; "all the flowers bunched together, regardless of shade or quality. We know better, don't we, Mrs. Trent?"

"Yes, you know better'n to give them away. Is that it?"

"Why, Joe Trent!" said his wife; "you know Mrs. Baker's always giving me roses."

"Yes, and Mrs. Trent's always sending me over some pansies," loyally echoed Mrs. Baker.

"That's all right," said Mr. Trent, "but I don't notice you toiling down the road, through the hot sun with any for those who have no gardens."

"There aren't any around here," triumphed Mrs. Trent. "Everybody's got flowers."

"That's a fact," said Mrs. Baker. "I can't think of a house between here and the county line, either way, that hasn't some sort of a flower garden or flower bed at least."

"And did you ever think," said Mrs. Trent, "how hard some of those women have to work to grow the flowers?"

"Indeed I have," Mrs. Trent replied, "and their vegetable gardens, too, are all cultivated by hand, you might say. You don't see any men these days breaking their backs over a hoe or a scythe. All their tools have wheels and seats, even if they have to go in debt for them."

"It pays to go in debt for something that helps your business," defended Mr. Trent.

"Good! Joe Trent. I'm glad you've expressed yourself," said his wife. "And I'd like to know what helps a man's business more than a faithful, hardworking wife?"

"Nothing, I'll agree," Trent said. "What do you want? A new Easter hat or a wheel hoe?"

"Take the wheel hoe," laughed Mrs. Baker, "you can then raise enough more garden truck to buy the hat."

"Guess I'll get a garden drill, too, while I'm about it," mused Trent.

"Any woman who can run a sewing machine can manage a wheel hoe," said Mrs. Baker, "and it's a woman saver. With a drill you can plant the seed in neat, straight rows, all just the right depth, evenly distributed. The seed goes nearly twice as far, and gives you a garden to be proud of."

"I always plant too much lettuce," said Mrs. Trent, somewhat irrelevantly, "but it looks so pretty growing."

"You never plant too many onions," said her husband.

"That's what my husband says," Mrs. Baker replied. "He plants those himself, so's to have plenty. Well, a good garden is half the living, and if a woman makes it, she surely has a right to good tools."

## THE COZY CORNER

**OUR MOTTO.**
**Here we meet for**
**Health, happiness and**
**Good Cheer.**

### OUR BIG FAMILY

Think of the hundreds of people who read this page. The old and young, the sick and well, the sad and the happy. I am glad to see the teachers' letters for I was school-marm eight years. I like to see the letters from mothers, for I am the mother of three boys. I often wonder where some of my pupils live, and would be glad to hear from them. I enjoyed the letter by "Schoolma'm of Missouri." I, too, love to see old people devoted to each other. I wish to see published a song my dear mother loved to sing, "Gently Down the Stream of Time."

There are many "women who count" that are honest and respectable, but because of lack of money, suitable clothing, or courage, they are not considered at all by some people as "women who count." Some of these would do wonders, too, had they what Mrs. Helen Gould Shepherd has. We don't have to be rich to be honest, and we are thankful for it, too. We who have comfortable and happy homes have much to be thankful for. —Mrs. J. C. V., Ohio.

Mrs. V. has struck the keynote of happiness when she mentions happy homes. The size nor equipment do not matter, if Love is there. Then they are truly happy, and every woman who helps to make such a home is a "woman who counts."—M. H.

### HUMAN KINDNESS

As I will soon reach my 48th year, I know a little something about joys and sorrows. I have heard a great many says, "Life is just what you make it." I don't agree with the adage in every sense, for who would really want to make many of the unpleasant things that come to all of us. Yet we can look these things bravely in the face and think, "This, too, will passe away," and just see if you don't feel better almost before you realize it. If we look around us we can always find someone worse off than ourselves, when if we are able to reach out the helping hand to our friends who are down, what a blessing we get, and in doing for others forget a portion of our own trouble. I would not want to live just for self. I must be something to somebody in some way. Belle of Tennessee, your views are my views. I would much rather be with my friends who are poorly dressed than those who are well dressed. Nothing hurts more than such slights. I have seen eyes fill with tears many times, but these hurts only come from ignorant people. Money cannot buy the kindness of heart that lies under a shabby gown. My, how I'd love to preach the gospel of human kindness. It would be plain and broad, you may believe—Mame.

### THE WOMAN WHO COUNTS

My ideal woman uses her Godgiven judgment and Godgiven conscience. These have not been demoralized by trying to follow other people, hence they are a safe guide. She dresses herself becomingly, regardless of fashion. She is virtuous, and not given to loose conversation. She never listens or sanctions by so much as a smile any obscene word or phrase. She respects herself, and demands the respect of her associates. She is not crazy to marry; she treats all young men with respect, and she demands respect in return. Too many girls marry as a child builds a playhouse. They don't mean for it to stand, but think when they get tired they can change it, get a divorce, and begin again. I firmly believe that girls like this girl would make the world better and they are the girls that count. I would like every girl who reads this to get the Bible and read Matthew, fifth chapter, 27th and 28th verses, and then ask herself, Do I, by dress or action, cause anyone to break God's commandment?" I would like "a woman who counts" from each state. —Woman of W. Va.

That is a good suggestion. Dear sisters, from Maine to California, send us your idea of the woman who counts. —M. H.

### THE INDUSTRIOUS FARMER

If it wasn't for marring the harmony of the "Peace Page," "Doad of Pa." might consider she has a slander suit on hands. Tell us, in the name of the "Great HoppingToad," who loses more sweat than the farmer. Tell us when his vacation comes. Never! When he gets one crop garnered he has to begin to plow for the next crop. If he takes one day off to go to town to the circus he is likely to have to work till midnight fishing a calf, hog or sheep out of a sink-hole. He rises in the morning with the first chicken's crow; feeds, curries, harnesses his team and prepares for a day of toil. If it snows so deep he can not get further than his barn he can stop at his granary or corn-crib and put in the day slaughtering rats to save the crops he has toiled for. I know the farmer has been branded as a rascal, a rogue and a robber, but to brand him as a gossip and a loafer beats all that ever came down the pike.—W. L. H., W. Va.

I suppose there are all kinds of farmers, just as there are preachers and other folks, and Doad had the lazy ones in mind. We know that W. L. H. represents the better type—M. H.

### AN ANCIENT DWELLING

The old log house which I'm tearing away is over a hundred years old. It is a two-story building and was a fine house in its day. When it was built people would say: "They are building a fine house." The chimney is made of brick, two feet and eight inches thick and seven feet broad. The bricks were made in a field near here. The chimney contains two fire places. The one down stairs has been used all the years without repairing. The same back and jambs.

"We have some old spinning wheels and a flax wheel that was my grandma's and she was the wife of a revolutionary soldier. We also have a flax hackle and a candle mold, also an old-fashioned home made bugle. We have a shingle with a peg to fasten instead of a nail. It was saved off my father's old barn. We have a relic, a small basket, made by my great-grandfather, the father of the revolutionary soldier. I also have my great-grandmother's little earthen pitcher, painted golden brown, and my father's pocketbook, containing some old confederate and federal money. I'm 57 years of age, am the youngest of my father's family.—H. W., East Tennessee.

## Our Correspondents

Please remember Grandma McNall by sending her cards on the 15th of April, as that is her 93d birthday. She never was out of the state of Pennsylvania and never was in a city. Address Mrs. Leah McNall, Summerville, Pa.

I was raised on the farm, had to do all kinds of work. There were seven of us girls, and my father a cripple. We worked in the house and outdoors. We spun and wove our own clothes and made them ourselves. But we enjoyed it all, especially at night, when we peeled the apples and pumpkins to dry. Then mother would get the Bible and read a chapter and pray God's blessing on us all. Precious memories—can I ever forget them?—Mrs. A. L. F., Tenn.

E. M., Pa., writes of a sugar bowl brought by his great-grandmother from Germany, over 150 years ago; a clock over 100 years old; a half cent of 1805, one 1808, and a gold dollar, 1862.

Will some one please send the song in which the following lines appear?

Bright happy days;
Of sweet long ago,
Fond recollections;
Around me flow,
Playmates of old
I'll find them I know,
Up where my mother went,
So long ago."

—Mrs. W. B. Conley, Elkmont, Ala., Route 1.

St. Joe Sister says that every modern church is now equipped with a basement, which becomes abasement when put to the use of raffles and various forms of gambling used to meet church expenses. She wants to hear from the sisters on this question: Should money be made in the church? St. Joe Sister says:

"I think we disobey the law of Christ when we sell food or talent in the church basement."

There is truth and reason in this letter, and my experience in church basement business enterprises is that they are pernicious, since all the work and money spending are usually confined to a few members. A personal canvas for money would raise the sum desired with far less effort. Let us hear what you think.—M. H.

E. L. G., Pa., asks for a number of songs, including chiefly popular Sunday school hymns, and sheet music compositions. I regret that I am unable to print but little of her request, as these are easily obtainable elsewhere. Thank you for sending the copies of old songs, E. L. G., and I hope to be able to help you more another time.

I am a great lover of birds, and when I see a ten cent boy with a $15 shotgun and $20 dog come in from the chase with one little bird bleeding and mangled I think that boy ought to be taken to the woodshed. I have been a shut-in from rheumatism for five years, and for the last four months have not walked at all. It seems hard to stay indoors these nice days, but I have so far managed to be patient. I should enjoy any reading matter or cards.—Gottlieb Mohr, Cedarville W., Va.

In looking over the letters written by the children I notice one from a grandchild of a soldier. She signs herself "Yankee Hoosier." She says her grandfather was a member of the 75th Ind. regiment. Please ask your grandfather if he remembers anything about the 105th Ohio. I was a member of this regiment and we were in the same brigade. My captain is also living. We meet at our reunions. I love to read those precious little letters. God bless the children.—W. J. Shafer, Warren, O.

I. N., W. Va., says, "Please tell R. H. Robertson that there is a John Robertson at Weston, W. Va. I. N., thank you for the poem, and all who sent the long poems, but our space is too limited for them at present. I save them to forward to inquiring correspondents, so they are not lost.

Do any of you know anything about the Woman's Republic or are any of you interested in the Atasaadeans colony in California? I have read of it and want to get into communication with some one who is interested. Please answer through The Blade, or address Box 221 Chandlers Valley, Va.

Old Jigger of Pa., writes of the wealth of the twin cities of Franklin and Oil City, eight miles apart. Here is the home of first sand oil, a heavy, lubricating oil, whose price never fluctuates, because of its quality. One half the car wheels of the world are lubricated with this oil. "Hundreds of acres around our twin cities are producing berries and garden truck. One gardener last year sold 325 bushels of peas, another 500 bushels of berries, and yet we do not supply our home demand."

F. B., Maine lives near the old Saco river, which at the spring season runs very high under the old-fashioned covered bridges 150 feet long near his home. The Saco carries vast lumber rafts, some of the lumber coming by way of the lakes which flow into the river. At Upper Kezar lake, nine miles long, are many cottages and big hotels.

Portland, a city of 60,000, is 50 miles away. It has a beautiful harbor with many vessels. All along the Saco river are beautiful farms.

How many of our friends know that resting and bathing the feet in water in which potato skins have been boiled will afford quick relief for chilblains?

Soaking vaseline stains in kerosene before washing will remove them. If the goods is unwashable use chloroform.

It may interest the friends who have oil paintings to know how to cleanse them. Remove them from their frames and rub them with half a raw potato. Rub in circles, and firmly but not roughly. When clean wipe with a sponge and clear water. Do not be afraid to do it, as it is done in the picture-restoring business.—Z. R., Ohio.

E. L. K., Iowa, is a former Ohio girl, but has lived 58 years in Iowa, which she says is a grand state.

C. E. S., of W. Va., lives in the Little Kanawha valley, where fox, 'coons and opossum are the prevalent wild game.

Mrs. M. L. O. sends imprint of a five-franc piece dated 1829, on which she says there is a premium. Address her, if anyone can tell her.

W. A. H., West Unity, O., was in the Third O. Vet. Vol. Cavalry, Co. H. He enjoys all the letters, especially those from the veterans.

We all like to hear from the veterans, and hope more will write. I wish to get a book called Select Melodies, religiously. Please inform R. J. Powell, Lafayette, Ind., S. H. Station.

Will the friend from Linscott, Neb., who sent the poems, please send her address to Martha Holden?

## HOUSEHOLD

Will some one tell me how to keep the hair from coming out of my fur coat?

What will take off warts? I have one on my face.—S. B., N. Y.

Better consult your physician about the wart. I should be afraid to suggest any home remedy for so delicate an operation.—M. H.

What will relieve children of worms?—Mrs. T. A. L., Ind.

Can the braid of a hat be dyed successfully?—Mrs. E. G., New York.

Ever Willing sends some old wives' remedies:

For Frozen Feet—Boil dogwood bark strong; bathe while the tea is hot. For earache cut a green hickory stick, 6 inches through, put one end in fire. The sap will run at the other end. Catch the sap and put few drops in ear. Will make a permanent cure.

For toothache—Hot, strong tea made of sage, privet leaves, alum and honey. Hold in mouth while real hot; soon as cools in mouth take more.

I would like to know how to make linoleum from carpet.—F. E. D., O.

Will some Scotch friend please send rules for oat cakes and for oat meal bannocks?—Scotch Woman.

Will some one please give a remedy for roaring in the head and ears. Will glycerine put in the ears benefit? Or, is it injurious? Any information will be greatly appreciated. —E. L.

Mrs. T. E. C. sends some tried recipes which sound good:

**Penucchi Cake Filling**—Moisten to a thin batter with sweet cream two cups brown sugar; beat in one teaspoon butter; cook until it will grain and beat until cold. Add flavor and nuts.

### ADDRESSES WANTED

Cynthia Moore, Seattle.
K. S. Norman, W. Va.
Brownie Bennett, Butte.
Thomas Bennett.
Mrs. D. R. H., Va.
Mrs. E. C. G., Arkport, N. Y.
D. R. H., Va.
Geo. Pearson, California.
Mrs. Margaret Davis, Colorado.

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## MERRY - GO - ROUND

**TRY TO:**
**Do all the good you can,**
**In all the ways you can,**
**To all the people you can,**
**Just as long as you can.**

**Object of the M. G. R.: Mental, moral and social improvement.**

### A YOUNG MOTHER

After four years of constant admiration and interest in the different departments of the Peace Page, I can not resist the desire to drop in my little mite and as the topic under discussion is such an interesting subject at the present time, and there is such a widespread protest against the style of ladies' dress, I wish to add just a word.

What can be more shocking than to see the wife or daughter of a very prominent family walking the streets dressed in a skirt slashed to the knees, displaying a fiery red petticoat or a thinly clad leg. What is there to be gained by such fashion of dress? Neither is there any modesty or beauty in a skirt that does not even measure 36 inches at hem, which so many women and girls are wearing. These are not the style of our modest women. But on the other hand, let me say, a lady can wear a slashed skirt provided it is not slashed more than three inches, and look very ladylike and neat, as long as her skirt does not measure less than a yard and a half at hem and wears a drop skirt beneath of the same color.

I admire the narrow straight skirts. they seem very sensible when we think of the skirts we were so proud of eight years ago, with 11 and 14 gores, and when we were out in the wind they would wrap around us three times. And yet, some women will say that the men of today require and demand that we follow the latest style and that we are not considered well dressed unless we follow the fashion. But I want to say, no gentleman ever thinks it is becoming or modest for our women to don these horrible vulgar, narrow, split, peg top skirts.

And then, pray tell us what we may expect of our young daughters if we allow them to dress in this fashion?

Can we expect to keep them pure and sweet if we display them on the streets in tight, form fitting, draped, slit dresses?

Now I think I have said enough about style for this once, but please don't think I am a grandmother or an old maid, for I am only a young mother of 24 years and have a lovely little girl of five years. And I want to live so that I will be a fit companion and and instructor for her, so that I may be able to teach her and mould her pure young life in the way that God would have her be.

I very much admire the letter from "A Girl of Sixty-Eight" in the Peace Page of October 23. Let us have more good letters.—Only a Mother From Texas.

### A PROTEST

I saw in The Blade that Senator Cullom, of Illinois, had in charge the erecting of a $2,000,000 memorial for Abraham Lincoln. Now as Lincoln was a great man, I admire his citizenship and his way of doing business, but as he has shared all the honor that could be put upon a man, I think it's high time that we used that $2,000,000 in educating more Abraham Lincolns. If this appropriation isn't extravagance, I don't know what you call it. We elect our congressmen and senators to do the business for the people, but instead of that they are making million-dollar appropriations, and robbing the American people, especially the widows of America. Now if you don't believe this get into the country and look around, and it is as bad in the cities.—M. McD., Ind.

### THE BEST BOOKS

I read very much myself. My favorite book is the Bible. If one wants comfort, all that needs to be done is to sit down and read a few of God's precious promises. Oh, how the Good Book does inspire anyone if it is read thoughtfully. Look at Lincoln. He was an ardent student of the Bible. So are many of the great men and women of today. The young men and women ought not to read so many of the novels of the present age. They are poisonous because they are full of Satan's tracks. I think that the two best authors at present are Harold B. Wright and Winston Churchill. I do not have access to a public library. The only library in this town is at the schoolhouse.—Shamrock.

### A GIRL'S ADVICE

You know the old song says, "Stay on the Farm, Boys," and I think that is good advice. I think farm life the most independent life there is. I was raised on the farm where there was plenty of pure, clean fresh air, and if you could all see me you would think I had been well raised and a good product of the farm, for I am no runt. I want to say to M. M., of N. Y.: Keep on scattering sunshine. I wish we had more sunshine makers, and may I quote just two lines from the poet, when he said:

"There are lonely hearts to cherish,
While the days are going by."

—Brown Eyes, from Illinois.

### THE NATURAL BRIDGE

We are on the national tourist highway, between New York and Atlanta. Everybody stops to see the Natural Bridge just a short distance from here. I will write of it sometime. We have no hobble-skirts in Fancy Hill, Va., and but one suffragette.—F. W. E.

Let us have the descriptive letter soon.—M. H.

### CALIFORNIA INDIANS

I live near five Indian villages and am well acquainted with Indians. G. W. R., Tennessee claims they made chisels out of deer's horn and then chipped off the flint; don't you think it would take a pretty hard horn to chip flint? Now I will give the way the Indians showed me how they made them in California. The arrow heads here are usually of obsidian or battle rock which looks like greenish gray glass. They take a piece of that rock of the size they wish, heat it, dip a tooth pick or small stick in water and touch the rock or glass. Thus they chip it. The long beads of which G. W. R. speaks are called here Indian gold and sometimes each represents $20 dollars in trade.

These especial beads are made from dolomite or magnesite. It looks like lime stone; they bake it 48 hours when it comes out a golden color, with beautiful variegation. An Indian woman here had a string of them two feet long, for which she refused $75.50. L. M., California.

L. M.'s letter gives another interesting view of the arrow head industry. These letters are always interesting, especially to our boys, for whom Indians will ever have the charm of mystery.—M. H.

### PUSH DEM CLOUDS AWAY

This is my second year of teaching in the Empire State. I have found that when one starts out to make one's way in the world the path is not always smooth. Let us all, in our blue moments, find room to consider the old adage, "Every cloud has a silver lining." The trouble with some of us is that we do not always try to find it and then comes the exception—no silver lining to the clouds on our faces.

Although a brave face does not always hide a cheerful heart, a cheerful face never fails to reveal a heart that is brave.

My ambition is to write. My father and grandfather were soldiers in the civil war and wore the blue.

Pete from N. Y., our sentiments are mutual. How I should like to shake hands with you! Perhaps we are neighbors, who knows? Come again, please. Juniper Jess, N. Y.

## BOYS AND GIRLS

**OUR MOTTO:**
**All that we do**
**We do with our might.**
**Things done by halves**
**Are never done right.**

### A Boy Who Sticks.

Many tell of their hobby, I guess mine must be usefulness. At least I make myself useful for someone's benefit the biggest share of the time. My pet is a large yellow and white shepherd dog. There has been a great deal said of why the boys leave the farm. I am one who is going to stay. I wonder how many of the Blade readers like to garden. Last year I raised one acre of pop corn, one acre of potatoes and a garden. I am not a shut-in, but rather in peculiar circumstances. I have no place of amusement and hardly any one of my age to associate with and as I must be content to take everything as it comes along I wish I could exchange letters and post cards with the readers of the peace page.—Edward Dow, Hanover, Jackson County, Michigan.

Here's a boy making the best of his opportunities. Let us hear from you again.—M. H.

### Chicken Young's Greediness.

White Hen's son, who was called Chicken Young, was very greedy. When the woman came to feed the chickens, Chicken Young was always watching. As soon as the feed was put down he would run and grab the best and eat it as fast as he could. Afterwards he would complain of a pain in his stomach.

"You take the best food," said White Hen, "and gobble it down as fast as you can. It is no wonder your stomach aches; you eat too fast. If you don't behave better you will be sorry some of these days."

But Chicken Young saw the woman coming with some food and he paid no attention to White Hen's warning, but ran as fast as he could to the feeding place. Chicken Young saw a nice piece of apple. He seized it and ate it and then took a very small apple. "It's a very little apple," thought Chicken Young. "I can swallow it whole." The old rooster came running after him and Chicken Young thought the rooster meant to take the apple from him, so he ran away very fast. As he ran the apple almost choked him. The old rooster dragged him to some water and Chicken Young drank and felt better. "Do you remember what I told you?" asked White Hen. Chicken Young did not answer, but he was never greedy again and when he grew up he made a brave and noble cock.—Esther McDaniels, Union City, Mich., age 11 years.

We organized a literary society three winters ago, and we hold it every winter. We always have good attendance and good programs. I most always take part. My hobby is doing fancy work and reading books. T. Meade, Oliver Optic and Rosa N. Carey. When I read five books I will get a certificate from our superintendent.—Lillie Lierli, Wilroads, Kans.

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### SHORT AND SWEET.

To Natalie—To make a five-pointed star take a paper five or six inches square, double it from you; from the center fold each corner, but leave a space in center to fold one corner again; then fold together and from near the point and right side cut to a point at left side.—D. I. Cobb.

Dosis Spaulding, 10, Cadillac, Mich., has a bird, Dot, who sings all the time.

John C. Coleman, Raccoon, Ky., describes a cave near his home. The entrance is just large enough for one man to go in, but inside it is as large as a house. Soldiers used to lie in it in war time. John is a hunter, and has caught 213 rabbits this winter.

Mabel A. Hughes, 12, Forest Lake, Pa., has a pet black kitten, Snow Ball. Last fall the kitten had her leg cut open two inches, now it is healed, white hairs are growing on it.

My hobby is horseback riding and fishing. I really don't think it any crime for girls to ride astride. I think it very dangerous to ride aside on a wild pony. I attended high school last winter, and I am much interested in education.—Winnie Smith, Stiles, N. C.

Mother has a blue flowered tea pot 85 years old. Will some of the readers please sent Easter cards to my invalid friend, 17 years old, Miss Ora College, Greencastle, Pa.—Native of Pa.

Eva Cadie, 15, Malta, Ill., says her favorite animal is a horse, and her hobby is drawing a picture of one. She will draw one for each who sends a card. She lives near DeKalb, the home of Jacob Harsh, the grand old man of DeKalb, who invented the barbed wire fence. The Lincoln highway goes through DeKalb. Eva says that high tariff is the only thing that will keep boys on the farm.

L. G. S. Stowe, Vt., is a happy girl who is helping her grandparents. Won't you write and tell us about sugaring time in Vermont, L. G. S.?

Violet Custer, Catawba, Va., says her mother has not taken a step for two years from rheumatism.

Ida Russell, 114, Crouthersville, Ind., is a bright little Hoosier girl born on New Year's Day. Let us have more Hoosiers in this corner. There is plenty of room.

L. A., Bear Lake, Mich., does not enjoy farming so far north, and is soon going back to his old home in Indiana.

Reta Horneeck, 11, Gale, W. Va., has lived with her uncle ever since the death of her mother, when she was seven months old.

Harold L. Monroe, Winthrop, N. Y., R. 1, will send a card to all who answer this riddle:

Out of the dead the living came. Seven there were, six it shall be and five shall set this lady free.

I have my great-grandmother's thimble which is 125 years old. Most every one tells her hobbies. I think mine are reading and needlework. —Lettie Cossin, Cottageville, W. Va.

Nathalie Gorman's five-pointed star pattern awaits her correct address here.

Hattie Holsapple, W. Va., thanks you for recitations sent.

Edna Rae Whipkey, 15, and Grace Whipkey, 13, Woodruff, W. Va., are sisters who have a sick mother. They are little housekeepers, Edna having given up school to help at home.

Emalene Burdick, 12, Lincklaen Center, N. Y., had to stay home from school last month because of a snowfall of three feet. It was 23 degrees below zero, too.

## POETS' CORNER

### A RIDDLE

By Mrs. Libbie Milton.

God made Adam out of dust,
But thought it best to make me first;
So I was made before the man,
To answer Gods most holy plan.
My body He did make complete,
But without legs, or arms, or feet;
My ways and actions He did control
But I was made without a soul.
A living being I then became—
It was Adam gave me my name—
And never more of Adam knew.
Thence from his presence I withdrew
My Maker's laws I did obey,
From them I never went astray.
Thousands of miles I run in fear,
But seldom on the earth appear.
But God in me did something see,
He put a living soul in me.
A son of man my God did cleaim,
And took that soul from me again;
And when that soul from me had fled
I was the same as when first made;
But without arms, or legs, or soul,
I travel now from pole to pole;
I labor hard both day and night,
To fallen man I give great light;
Thousands of people, both young and old,
Will by my death great light behold.
The scriptures, too, I can't believe,
If right or wrong I can't perceive;
Although my name therein is found
They are to me an empty sound.
No fears of death doth trouble me,
For happiness I cannot see;
To heaven, then, I cannot go,
Nor to the grave nor hell below.
Now, friends, when these lines you read,
Go search the Bible with all speed;
And if my name you fail to find there
I'll think it strange, I do declare.

### MY FIRST PIPE

I found an old clay pipe one day
Out in the wood-shed on a sill;
I thought it would be smart to smoke
Like "Pa" or "Uncle Bill."

I filled it and I lighted it,
And thought it tasted rather strong,
I puffed and puffed, although I knew
That I was doing wrong.

The blue smoke curled up through the air
In wreaths at which I proudly glanced;
But soon my head began to swim,
The wood-shed strangely danced.

How sick I was, oh, how my head
Did throb with pain and torture me!
Ma put me in my little bed
And gave me ginger tea.

Let others smoke their pipes who will,
'Tis not a pleasure to enjoy;
I'll never, never, smoke again
As long as I'm a boy.

—Farm Journal.

### WORK AWAY

I remember a lesson
That was not thrown away:
Learn betimes to be of use,
Don't spend too much time in play.

Chorus.

Work away while you're able,
Work away while you're able,
Work away while you're able,
Work away, work away.

In the world would you prosper?
Then this counsel obey,
Out of debt is out of danger,
And your creditors to pay.

Let your own hands support you
Till your strength shall decay,
And your heart will never fail you
Even when your hair is gray.

### THE FARMER'S CHALLENGE

By L. H. Bailey, in Rural Manhood.

Blow ye winds and lay on ye storms
And come ye pests in rabble swarms
And fall ye blights in legion forms—
I am here: I surrender not
Nor yield my place one piece or jot;

For these are my lands
And these are my hands
I am bone of the folk that resistlessly stands.

The blood of old ploughmen runs hard in my arm
Of axemen and yoemen and battlemen all
Who fought and who flinched not by marish and wall
Who met the bold day and chased ev'ry alarm;
My father-kind sleep, but I hear the old call
And fight the hot battle by forge and by farm;—
For these are my lands
And these are my hands
I am bone of the folk that resistlessly stands.

### TRUST

By Nixon Waterman.

When your brother man you measure,
Take him at his best;
Something in him you can treasure,
Overlook the rest.
Though, of his, some trait or fetter
May not suit you to the letter,
Trust him—it will make him better;
Take him at his best.

Praise will make him worth the praising;
Take him at his best.
Keep the fire of purpose blazing
Ever in his breast.
Do not frown upon or scold him;
In the strength of faith enfold him,
To his highest yearning mold him;
Take him at his best.

### THE TWILIGHT HOUR

Mary Morrison, in Mother's Magazine.

An easy chair, a lamp turned low,
A waiting crib all soft and warm,
Two folding arms which closely clasp
A little, tender, clinging form.
A crooning song breathed soft and low
Above a tangled, curly crown,
Two sweet eyes filled with drifting dreams
O'er which the lids droop slowly down.
Below a night robe's snowy folds
Two little, dimpled, tired feet,
Two rosy lips that drift apart
With every breath, all slumber sweet
The song is hushed, the singer's lips
Caress the brow so baby fair
That nestles close beside her breast,
And murmur low a mother's prayer.

### YESTERDAY'S GRIEF

By Katherine Lee Bates in The Century.

The rain that fell a-yesterday is ruby on the roses,
Silver on the popular leaf, and gold on willow stem;
The grief that chanced a-yesterday is silence that incloses
Holy loves where time and chance shall never trouble them.

The rain that fell a-yesterday makes all the hillside glisten,
Coral on the laurel and beryl on the grass;
The grief that chanced a-yesterday has taught the soul to listen
For whispers of eternity in all the winds that pass.

O faint of heart, storm-beaten, this rain will gleam tomorrow,
Flame within the columbine and jewels on the thorn,
Heaven in the forget-me-not; though sorrow now be sorrow,
Yet sorrow shall be beauty in the magic of the morn.

### THE LAST ROSE OF SUMMER

'Tis the last rose of summer,
Left blooming alone;
All her lovely companions
Are faded and gone;
No flower of her kindred,
No rose-bush is nigh,
To reflect back her blushes
Or give sigh for sigh.
I'll not leave thee, thou lone one,
To pine on the stem;
Since the lovely are sleeping,
Go, sleep thou with them;
Thus kindly I scatter
Thy leaves o'er the bed
Where thy mates of the garden
Lie senseless and dead.
So soon may I follow,
When friendship decay
And from love's shining circle
The gems drop away;
When true hearts lie withered
And fond ones are flown,
Oh, who would inhabit
This bleak world alone?

### THE DRUNKARD'S DREAM

Charles W. Denison.

The drunkard dreamed of his old retreat,
Of his cozy place in the tap-room seat;
And the liquor gleamed on his gloating eye,
Till his lips to the sparkling glass drew nigh,
He lifted it up with an eager glance,
And sang as he saw the bubbles dance,
"Aha! I am myself again!
Here's a truce to care and adieu to pain.
Welcome to the cup with its creamy foam—
Farewell to work and a mopy home—
With a jolly crew and a flowing bowl,
In bar-room pleasure I love to roll!"
Like a flash there came to the drunkard's side
His angel child, who that night had died;
With a look so gentle and sweet and fond,
She touched his glass with her little wand;
And oft as he raised it up to drink,
She silently tapped on its trembling brink,
Till the drunkard shook from foot to crown,
And set the untasted goblet down.
"Hey, man!" cried the host, "what meaneth this?
Is the covey sick? or the dram amiss?
Cheer up, my lad—quick, the bumper quaff!"
And he glared around with a fiendish laugh,
The drunkard raised his glass once more, and looked at its depth as so oft before;
But started to see on its pictured foam,
The face of his dead little child at home;
Then again the landlord at him sneered,
And the swaggering crowd of drunkards jeered,
But still, as he tried that glass to drink,
The wand of his dead one tapped the brink!
The landlord gasped, "I swear, my man,
Thou shalt take every drop of this flowing can!"
The drunkard bowed to the quivering brim,
Though his heart beat fast and his eye grew dim,
But the wand struck harder than before;
The glass was flung on the barroom floor,
All around the ring the fragments lay,
And the poisonous current rolled away.
The drunkard woke. His dream was gone;
His bed was bathed in the light of morn;
But he saw, as he shook with pale, cold fear,
A beautiful angel hovering near.
He rose and that seraph was nigh him still:
It checked his passions, it swayed his will;
It dashed from his lips the maddening bowl,
And victory gave to his ransomed soul.
Since ever that midnight hour he dreamed,
Our hero has been a man redeemed.
And this is the prayer that he prays alway,
And this is the prayer let us help him pray:
That the angels may come in every land
To dash the cup from the drunkard's hand.

### POEMS WANTED

Send to Chleo Dinnis, Columbia City, Ind., Kitty Wells, The Blind Child, The Dying Californian and the Little Child That Played Upon My Knee.

Crossing the Bar.

Please send poem Adam and Eve to Mrs. Jared Hewes, Mayville, N. Y.

Wild Irish Rose.

The Pack of Cards.

Please send The Smack in School to W. E. Lepine, Welcome, Minn.

Please send If Our Old Clock Could Speak, and The Old Front Gate to Allie Freshwater, Waverly, N. Y.

Listen to the Wild, 'Tis Calling You.

Send Margery Gray to Vieva Burnside, Miletus, W. Va.; An Order for a Picture to Gladys DeArmon, Charlotte, N. C.

Sugar Plum Tree to Mrs. R. Casteel, Quincy, Mich.

Vicksburg Soldier to Mrs. L. B. Pike, Lisbon, Ohio.

Neighbors.

Bachelor's Hall.

My Heaven.

Let the School House Stand by the Flag.

Man Wants But Little Here Below.

Whispering Hope.

See the Neat Little Clock.

Whistling in Heaven.

The Cottage Was a Thatched One.

Nora Lee.

The Last Roll Call.

The Fatal Rose of Red.

The Bride's Farewell.

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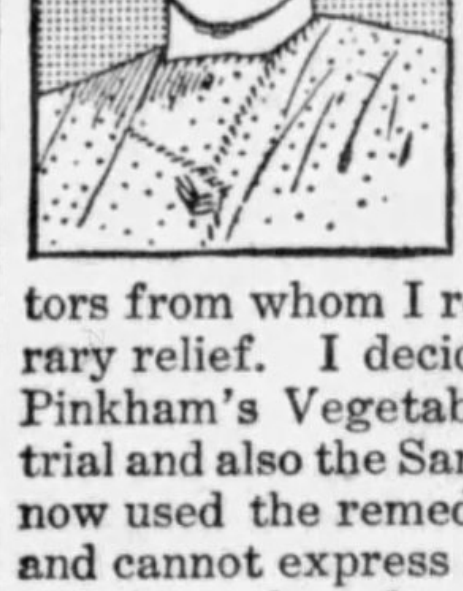

Elkhart, Ind.:—"I suffered for fourteen years from organic inflammation, female weakness, pain and irregularities. The pains in my sides were increased by walking or standing on my feet and I had such awful bearing down feelings, was depressed in spirits and became thin and pale with dull, heavy eyes. I had six doctors from whom I received only temporary relief. I decided to give Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a fair trial and also the Sanative Wash. I have now used the remedies for four months and cannot express my thanks for what they have done for me.

"If these lines will be of any benefit you have my permission to publish them."—Mrs. SADIE WILLIAMS, 455 James Street, Elkhart, Indiana.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from native roots and herbs, contains no narcotic or harmful drugs, and to-day holds the record of being the most successful remedy for female ills we know of, and thousands of voluntary testimonials on file in the Pinkham laboratory at Lynn, Mass., seem to prove this fact.

**If you have the slightest doubt that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will help you, write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential) Lynn, Mass., for advice. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman, and held in strict confidence.**

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# Question Bureau

Rules—1. Your real name and post-office address must be on the sheet with the question. Initials will not do. 2. Ask only one question, that is, there may be several questions on the same subject, but no different subject. 3. The Bureau will not give the address of any person or firm, nor answer as to the reliability of any person or of any firm, nor tell where you can buy anything—nothing in the way of free advertising. 4. We reserve the right to decline to answer any question not of general interest to a majority of our readers. 5. We will not answer any questions involving dogma or doctrine, or of Biblical interpretation; no prices of old coins or stamps; no arithmetical or grammatical questions. 6. Do not ask for replies by mail. If the question is of general interest we will reply in print.

### CONGRESSIONAL REPRESENTATION

Please tell how the representatives in Congress are apportioned and the number each state has at present.—M. K., Eaton, W. Va.

Representatives in Congress are apportioned according to the population at every census. At present there is one to every 212,407 persons.

The number that each state has is as follows: Alabama, 10; Arizona, 1; Arkansas, 7; California, 11; Colorado, 4; Connecticut, 5; Delaware, 1; Florida, 4; Georgia, 12; Idaho, 2; Illinois, 27; Indiana, 13; Iowa 11; Kansas, 8; Kentucky, 11; Louisiana, 8; Maine, 4; Maryland, 6; Massachusetts, 16; Michigan, 13; Minnesota, 10; Mississippi, 8; Missouri, 16; Montana, 2; Nebraska, 6; Nevada, 1; New Hampshire, 2; New Jersey, 12; New Mexico, 1; New York, 43; North Carolina, 10; North Dakota, 3; Ohio, 22; Oklahoma, 8; Oregon, 3; Pennsylvania, 36; Rhode Island, 3; South Carolina, 7; South Dakota, 3; Tennessee, 10; Texas, 18; Utah, 2; Vermont, 2; Virginia, 10; Washington, 5; West Virginia, 6; Wisconsin, 11; Wyoming, 1.

### MEANING OF S. O. S.

Please give the meaning of the letters S. O. S.—M. S. Jonesboro, Tenn.

The letters S. O. S., used when a ship is in trouble do not stand for anything. It is an arbitrary arrangement of letters in the wireless code indicating the need of immediate help and asking all hearers within range to stand by and listen to urgent appeal.

### PROHIBITION STATES

Please give the names of the states having state wide prohibition and also the license laws in others.—R. E. R., New London Ohio.

The states having state-wide prohibition are Kansas, Mississippi, North Dakota, North Carolina, Tennessee, West Virginia and Maine.

In Alaska there is local option under acts of Congress, license, $1,000; Arizona, local option, United States annual license, 25, county and state, $300; Arkansas, local option fee, $800; California, local option, fee by authorities; Colorado, local option, fee $500 up; Connecticut, local option, fee $150-$450; Delaware, New Castle and city of Wilmington, licensed. Kent and Sussex counties, local option, fee, $200-$300; Florida, local option, fee, $1,000; Idaho, local option by counties, fee, $750; Illinois, local option license by city council or village or county board, fee not less than $500; Indiana, city and township; Iowa, license by petition of voters, fee, $600 up; Kentucky, county local option, fee, $150; Louisiana, local option, fee $200 up; Maryland, fee, $18-$450; Massachusetts, local option, fee for first class license not less than $1,000; Michigan, local option, fee, $500-$800; Minnesota, license fee, $500-$1,000; Missouri, the counties may by majority vote pass the local option law and if this is not done the courts may grant a license and fix a tax of from $200-$400 for state and from $500-$800 for county purposes; Montana, semi-annual fee, $150-$300; Nebraska, local option, fee, $500-$1,000; Nevada, state license, $50 per annum, wholesale, $100, retail, $12, county $30 per quarter; New Hampshire, license by majority of voters, fees based on population, maximum, $1,200; New Jersey, local option, fee, $100-$300; New Mexico, license by local authorities in incorporated cities and towns, by county commissioners in unincorporated towns, license fee, $100-$1,500; New York, local option in towns, fee, $1,500-$1,200 according to population; Ohio, local option, fee, $1,000; Oregon, local option, fee, $400; Pennsylvania, license under control of the courts, fee, $100-$1,100; Rhode Island, local option, fee, $300-$1,500; South Carolina, local option, county control or prohibition; South Dakota, license by local authorities, fee, $400-$600; Texas, license for state and county issued by the county clerk, fees, state $375, county $187.50, city, $187.50; Utah, license granted by local authorities, fee $400-$2,000; Vermont, license local option; Virginia, control of local courts malt liquor bar license $250, retail ardent spirits, $550, wholesale, $1,250; wholesale malt liquors, $500, retail and shippers, $1,000; Washington, local option, fee, $300-$1,000; Wisconsin, local option, fee, $100-$200 Wyoming, wholesale dealer, $300, retail, $1,000.

### ATLANTIS

I would like to have you tell me something of the land of Atlantis.—D. M. M., Sauk Centre, Minn.

Atlantis is a large island which according to tradition, is asserted to have existed in the ocean immediately beyond the straits of Gades; that is, in what is now called the Atlantic Ocean, a short distance west of the Straits of Gibralter. Homer, Horace and some others made two Atlanticas, distinguished as the Hesperides and the Elysian fields, and believed to be the abodes of the blessed Plato states that an easy passage existed from the one Atlantis into other islands, which lay near a continent exceeding all Europe and Asia. Some have thought this America. Atlantis is represented as having sunk beneath the waves, leaving only isolated rocks and shoals in its place. Geologists have discovered that the coast line of western Europe did once run farther in the direction of America than it does now but its submergence seems to have taken place long before historic times.

### ALBANIA

Kindly give a description of the province of Albania.—J. W. C., Kessler's Cross Lanes, W. Va.

Albania is an extensive region in west European Turkey between the Adriatic sea, Greece, Macedonia and Montenegro. Northern Albania corresponds to the ancient Illyria of the Romans, and the southern part of the ancient Epirus. Albania extends along the western shore of the Balkan peninsula, from the river Bojana to the gulf of Arta. The eastern boundary is a mountain range which attains a great height. West of this range are parallel chains which enclose long, elevated valleys sinking to level strips along the coast, which mostly consist of unhealthy swamps and lagoons. The highlands advance to the sea forming rocky coasts. There are three important lakes and four principal rivers in this province. The climate is fine and the soil in favorable, but the people seem little inclined to agriculture. In the north little is cultivated except maize, with some rice and barley in the valleys; the mountain terraces are used for pasture of numerous herds of cattle and sheep. The slopes of the valleys in the south are set out in fruit, while timber grows on the mountain ridges, called by the Turks Arnauts, and by themselves Skihetar. They are half-civilized mountaineers, frank to a friend, vindictive to an enemy. They are constantly under arms and devote themselves more to robbery than to raising cattle and farming. Their life is a perpetual anarchy, every village being at war with its neighbor. Many of them serve as mercenaries to other countries, and they are the best soldiers in the Turkish army. At one time the Albanians were all Christians, but when they were conquered by the Turks they became Mohammedans. Their language is one of the eight chief Indo-Germanic groups, and represents the ancient Illyrian.

### ENGLAND'S POET LAUREATE

Who is the present poet laureate of England?—Q. J. D., Hollis, N. C.

The present poet laureate of England is Dr. Robert Bridges, who was appointed by Premier Asquith, July 16, 1913, to take the place of Alfred Austin. Besides being a poet and literary man Dr. Bridges practiced medicine for many years in the London hospitals. He is a Master of Arts, a Bachelor of Medicine, and a Doctor of Literature of Oxford. He is 69 years of age.

### HAY-PAUNCEFOTE TREATY

Kindly tell what you can concern- in gthe Hay-Pauncefote treaty.—E. A. R., Kanona, N. Y.

The Hay-Pauncefote treaty was signed November 18, 1901 and replaced the Clayton-Bulwer treaty as an Anglo- American agreement of policy regarding an isthmian canal, then supposed to be fixed as across Nicaragua. It was drawn up by John Hay, secretary of state, and Sir Julian Pauncefote, ambassador from Great Britain. Public feeling for some years had been growing so sore over the Clayton-Bulwer treaty's restriction on the independent action of the United States, that there was great fear that congress might abrogate it by open violence. President McKinley voiced the feeling by the declaration in 1898, that the canal had become a national necessity. Fresh negotiations were opened with Great Britain, who had no wish beyond that of neutralizing the canal, and sent one of her best diplomats with instructions to concede whatever did not nullify that principle. The draft treaty was sent to the senate by the President February 5, 1900. It provided that a canal might be constructed by the United States, or under its direction; should be permanently neutralized on the basis of the Suez Canal agreement, to be kept open at all times, either of war or peace, to all vessels, without discrimination, and no fortifications to be constructed commanding the canal or the waters adjacent and that other powers should be invited to join in this guaranty of neutrality. The provisions excited intense hostility and senator offered an amendment adopted by the committee on foreign affairs, cancelling the very features for which it was drawn up. It provided that the neutralization clause should not prevent the United States from any measures it thought needful for its own defense or the preservation of order, declared the Clayton-Bulwer treaty abrogated, and struck out the third clause inviting the concurrance of other powers. In this form it was ratified by the senate December 20, 1900, but Great Britain refused to accept the transformed treaty, and it expired by limitation on March 5, 1901. The two diplomats then set to work on a compromise, which was signed by them November 18, 1901, sent to the senate by President Roosevelt, and ratified by them December 16. The chief differences were as dropping as far as possible all specific guarantees, requirements, or prohibitions. The neutrality of the canal is not guaranteed at all except by the terms of the agreement, the Clayton-Bulwer treaty is abrogated by name, and the United States is not forbidden to construct fortifications, nor required to keep the canal open in time of war.

### MISCELLANEOUS

O. D. M., Basic, City, Va.—The nautical knot is 6080 feet; the fathom 6 feet; the old Egyptian cubit, 20.64 inches.

M. H., Lake, Mich.—United States coastwise trade is carried on between United States ports and not with any foreign country. The vessels engaged in this trade are to be allowed to go through the Panama canal toll free while England believes that they should not be exempt.

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References—Empire Trust Co., New York.

REYES CIGARETTE CO.,
92-96 Wall St., New York City.

# NEWS OF THE HEAVENS DURING MONTH OF APRIL

By Prof. Eric Doolittle.

If we face due south on any of the early evening hours during April we are at once attracted by the great constellation Leo, which we now see crossing the meridian more than one-half of the way from the southern horizon to the zenith. This beautiful group was much less conspicuous earlier in the year, partly because it was then nearer the ground and partly because our attention was drawn to the bright winter stars which then filled the southern heavens. We now see these latter constellations crowded together in the western and southwestern sky; they are rapidly withdrawing from our evening heavens and will soon be lost to sight in the sun's rays.

### The April tSars.

High overhead, and filling all the region of the sky about the zenith, we now see the Great Bear, that very large constellation of which the well known Great Dipper is only a part, and now, too, is the most favorable time of the year to search out the little known groups of the Lynx, the Lesser Lion, the Maiden's Hair and the Hunting Dogs. Those interesting but faint little constellations all lie along the southern border of Ursa Major, the Lynx being farthest west and the Hunting Dogs farthest east. Below the last is the great constellation of Bootes, the hunter, who leads his two dogs, Asterion and Clara, in a "Leash of Sidereal fire." Asterion, at A, Figure 1, is a beautiful double star, the components being described as of flushed white and pale lilac colors, respectively.

These fainter groups are indeed filled with objects of great interest to the possessor of a moderate-sized telescope. At the point D, on a direct line between A and the great Arcturus at C, there is a beautiful globular cluster of stars which must number many thousands, but which cannot be counted because near the center of the cluster they merge together in a uniform blaze of light. And the remarkable discovery was somewhat recently made that no less than 10 per cent of these distant suns are continually varying in brightness. An even more wonderful object is the great spiral or Whirlpool nebula at E, which appears to be a solar system in the process of formation.

To the naked eye the most beautiful of these groups is undoubtedly that of the Maiden's Hair, or Coma Berenices. On a clear, moonless night its multitude of faint stars appear almost as a filmy veil spread upon the dark background of the sky. To the Arabs this group was known as the Pond, into which the Gazelle sprang when frightened by the lashing of the Lion's tail. Their Gazelle is the group known to us as the Lesser Lion, the little collection of stars which lies between and below the two hind paws of Ursa Major.

To the reader who is already familiar with the more conspicious objects of the heavens it will be a pleasure to trace out these fainter groups and to discover with his telescope a few of the many interesting objects which may be found within their borders. They are only to be easily found by noting their positions with reference to the bright groups which surround them. The beginner should therefore become familiar with these latter constellations first. Beside Leo and Ursa Major, he will have no difficulty in tracing out the great summer group Virgo, which has now wholly entered the evening sky, nor indeed in identifying from the map all of the brighter constellations of spring.

It is of interest to note first of all the very brilliant stars which are now above the ground. In the west he will see the red Aldebaran at F, Figure 1; the yellow sun-like Capella at G, and the very brilliant, bluish Dog Stars at H and K. In the south there shines the white Regulus at L; in the southeast is the beautiful blue Spica at M, and in the east the fiery Arcturus, that immeasurably great and distant sun, at C. And far in the northeast there appears the blue Vega at N, our most brilliant northern star, whose coming always assures us that the cold days of winter are past.

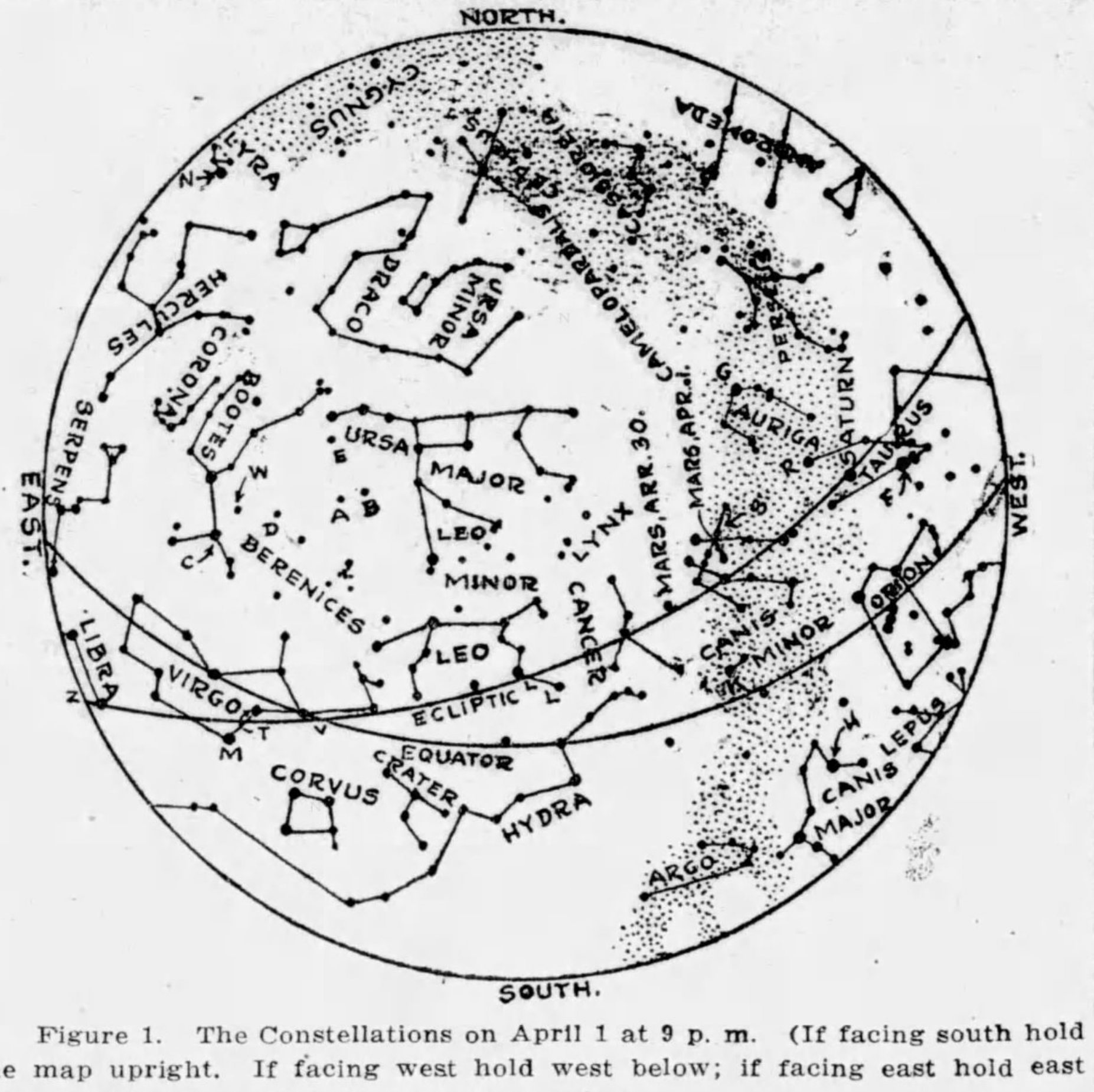


Figure 1. The Constellations on April 1 at 9 p. m. (If facing south hold the map upright. If facing west hold west below; if facing east hold east below. If facing north hold the map upright.)

### The Planets in April.

Mercury will reach its greatest distance west of the sun on April 7 at 1 a. m., and for a few days before and after this date may be detected shinning out in the dawn, almost due east of the observer, for somewhat more than one hour before sunrise. After this it will again be lost in the sun's rays, not finally passing the sun and and becoming an evening star until May 17.

Venus is steadily drawing outward from the sun and may throughout the month be detected without difficulty as it shines a little to the north of the west point of the horizon in the twilight glow. On April 1 it sets but 50 minutes after sunset, but as the planet is steadily climbing the evening sky this time increases to one hour and 30 minutes by April 30. Though very far from the earth, it is even now a conspicuous object, as it shines with 22 times the brightness of a first-magnitude star.

Mars moves rapidly eastward throughout the month, as indicated in Figure 1, passing out of Gemini and into Cancer. It is still conspicuous in the western sky, but is growing continually fainter on account of its rapidly-increasing distance from us. It is in exact quadrature with the sun on April 10 at 11 p. m.

Those who have had the pleasure of viewing the heavens in the early morning, when the beautiful Northern Cross, the Eagle and the other Milky Way constellations shine so conspicuously in the east, have doubtless noticed how the very brilliant Jupiter has been steadily increasing its distance from the sun and shining ever more conspicuously in the southern heavens. On April 1 the beautiful object rises at three hours 33 minutes a. m.; on April 30 it rises at one hour 51 minutes, and has almost reached the meridian by the time of sunrise. It will be several months, however, before it enters our evening sky.

Saturn is moving slowly eastward through Taurus, but this planet is rapidly aproaching the twilight glow, and this is the last month when it can be observed to advantage. By May 1 it will be so low in the heavens that it will have completely set by 9 p. m. and will, therefore, have passed beyond the borders of our evening map. The planet Venus is drawing steadily near Saturn and on May 16 will pass to the east of this planet. At this time both planets will set together far in the northwest, one and three-quarter hours after sunset, and they will form a beautiful figure in the evening sky. Venus will pass two degrees north of Saturn and will shine with 16 times the brightness of the more distant world.

It is well known to the reader that the sun and all of the planets are apparently moving ever eastward among the stars, and it is of much interest to watch their changing positions during their passage over the face of the sky. But the motion of our own satellite is so much more rapid that it is of even more interest to trace out its monthly path around the heavens as it moves through one constellation after another and from time to time hides one of their brighter stars from view.

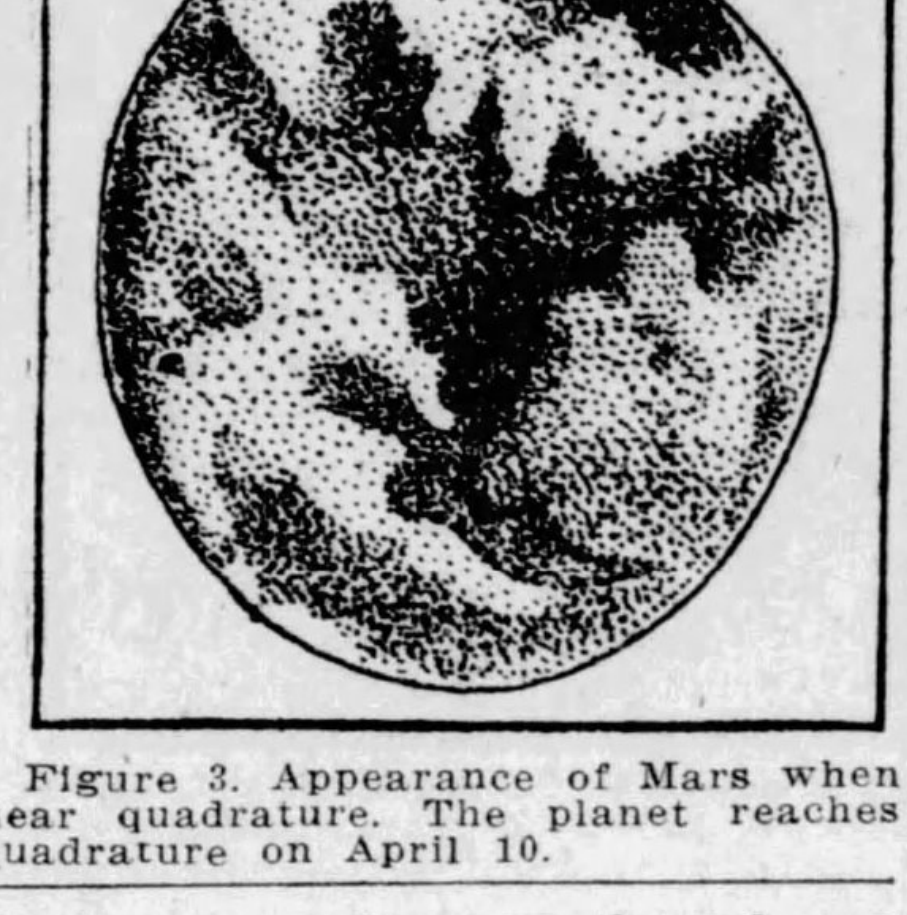


Figure 3. Appearance of Mars when near quadrature. The planet reaches quadrature on April 10.

A very brief watching will show the observer that our moon moves eastward a distance equal to its own diameter in about one hour and that it follows quite closely the path XVZ, Figure 1, which is pursued by the sun among the stars. In the present month we will see our satellite pass below the bright star R at 9 p. m. on April 1, and were we south of the earth's equator we would in fact see the star hidden by the moon. On April 4, at 10 p. m., it will be seen passing below the star at S. At 9 p. m. on April 6, it will pass just above the bright Regulus at L, and so it will continue its steady eastward motion, passing below the star T of Virgo at midnight of April 9. Eleven hours later from some parts of the earth it will be seen to hide the bright Spica at M, but to dwellers in the United States the moon will be set when this occurs. Finally, our satellite will have entirely rounded the other half of the sky and will again pass just below the star at R on April 29, having completed one entire circuit of the heavens.

### The Sixth Comet of 1913.

The sixth comet discovered during the year was a small telescoping object, which promised to be of little general interest, but now that its accurate path through space has been determined, it is found that this comet will after a few months become a very much brighter and possibly even a naked-eye object. It appears that when first discovered the comet was nearly 4000,000,000 miles away from us, four-fifths as far away as the planet Jupiter, but that it is drawing nearer to the sun and will be at its least distance from that body during next October. Thus it is to rapidly approach our earth, and although from April to July it will be too near the sun's rays to be well seen, it is expected that during September and October it will become a consicuous object. At present the court is moving slowly eastward in the extreme west border of Taurus, just beyond the borders of our evening map, but when it draws near us in September it will be found in Ursa Major at the point U, Figure 1. During the following month it will move very rapidly on account of its nearness to us, and by October 26 will reach the point W in Bootes, but a little way from the brilliant Arcturus.

As all comets undergo great intrinsic changes in appearance and brightness as they pass around the sun and as these changes are often irregular and unexpected, it is not possible to predict at this early time how conspicuous an object the present comet will become when it thus passes nearest to the earth.

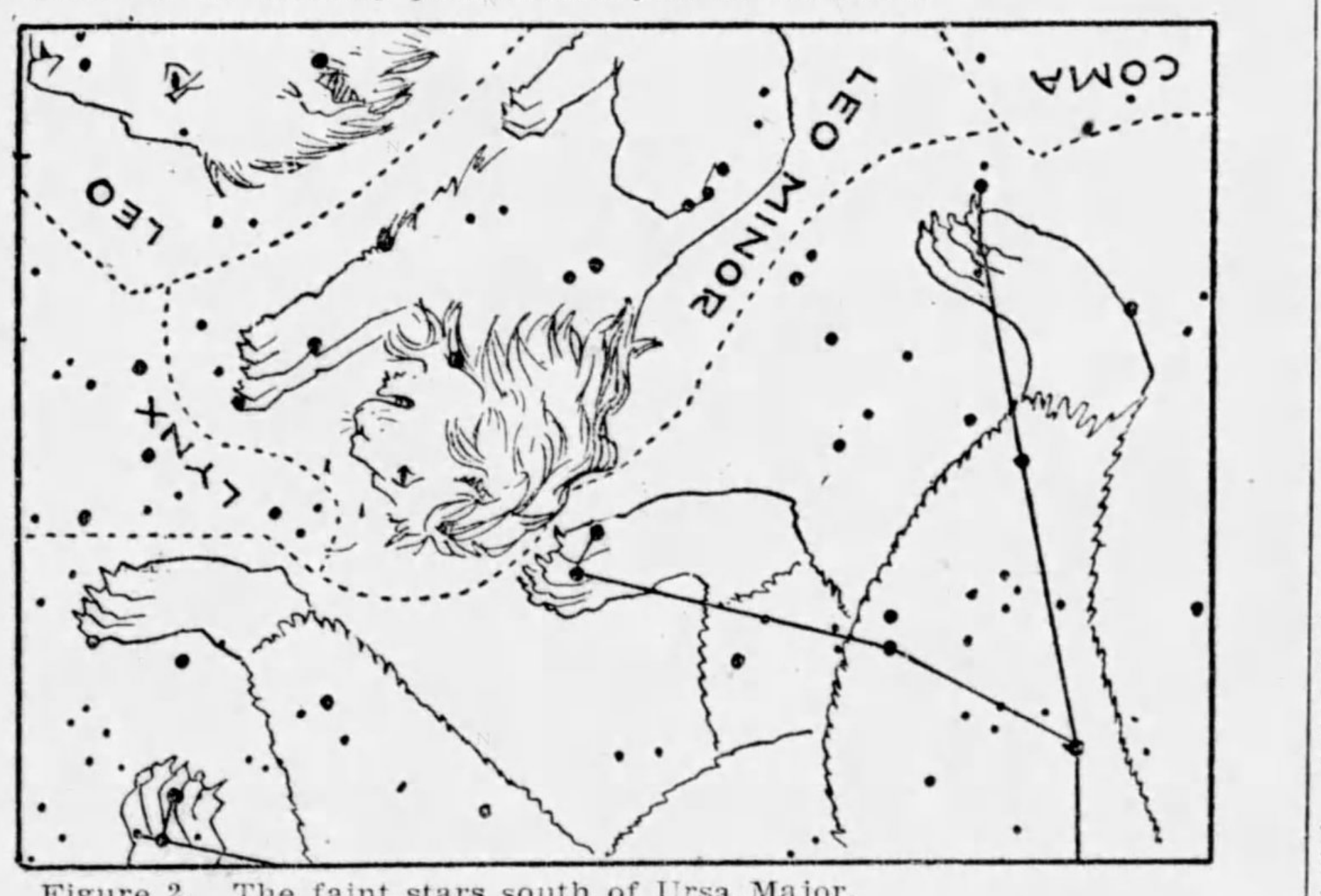


Figure 2. The faint stars south of Ursa Major.

# WEEKLY BLADE READERS

## Show Their Appreciation of Premium Offers.

Thousands of Weekly Blade readers have already taken advantage of the Blade's special bargain offers in merchandise such as the automatic razor sharpener, the auto-filler fountain pen, the brass clock, the dictionary and other articles which it has been the pleasure of this paper to secure at unusually low prices for its readers.

In this paper today and in succeeding issues hereafter will be found other special offers that represent values just as unusual as those already put within your reach. The Blade has decided to give its friends the benefit of its great purchasing power and has arranged with a number of the country's great manufacturers to supply all kinds of useful furnishings and accessories at prices considerably below those usually asked at retail in the stores. Inasmuch as the Blade can buy thousands of each article in a single order, it commands special price concessions that usually go to the wholesaler and are beyond reach even of the retailer. These concessions it is desirous of passing on to its readers.

The Blade has received a large number of letters from thousands who have bought the articles during the last few weeks and every one of them expresses great satisfaction to the Blade and it has decided to keep up the policy of offering such bargains as long as the readers of this paper show interest and appreciation of what the Weekly Blade is trying to do.

Remember the Blade is careful to select for such offers only articles that are of good quality and that represent values not ordinarily met with.

If at any time the article bought from the Blade does not meet with the expectations of the purchaser, the price will be refunded.

Watch the Weekly Blade and you will profit. Tell your friends about this bargain policy of ours. If they are not subscribers to the Weekly Blade show them your copy and let them see that it is to their advantage to take the Blade themselves, not only for the unusual excellence of its editorial matter and features, but also for the opportunity it gives them to save money on needed merchandise.

# Liverpool's Name

Names of cities often have strange beginnings and obscure derivations. Liverpool, England, is an example. In 1173 it was called Lyrpul and since then the changes have been Litherpool, Liderpool Liferpool, Lithepool—and now Liverpool. The "pool" is derived from a creek which formed a convenient shelter for fishermen's boats, into which they ran inland from the Mersey.

The opinion has been accepted that the word "Liver" has no connection with the important organ of the anatomy bearing that name, but was the name of a bird of the cormorant family that found its feed on the shores of the old pool. This bird has appeared in the borough seal ever since the time of King John. Not less than 100,000 of the population of Liverpool is of Irish blood. The Scots come next, and there are many Welsh. It is said to be in the very front as a cosmopolitan city, nearly or quite every nation of the world being among its population.

### CHINA IS STILL A MYSTERY

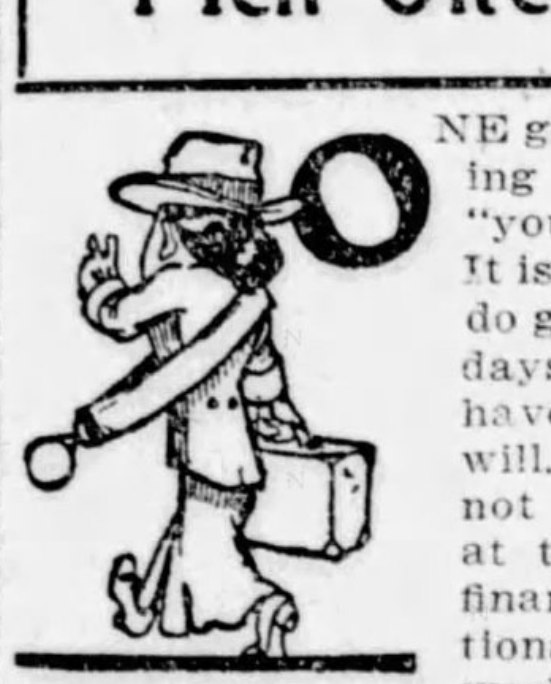
### Numbers of People Unknown and Financial Condition Guesswork.

"No one knows," said M. Casenave of the French diplomatic service to a Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune, "just how many people there are in China. Some say as many as 400,000,000. Grant that there re 300,000,000. Of this great number practically all are hard working, industrious and sober. They are essentially producers, these great hordes of Chinese, and when facilities are given them to market those things which they produce China will become a great commercial nation. She will sell her products abroad, and when she does this her people will also become great consumers. The railroads which have already been built have shown what can be done by way of commercial expansion and development. There is still room for the construction of thousands of miles of new railroads, tapping and opening up virgin fields of commerce. When this is done China will become truly great.

"One hears much of China's financial condition, and there are those who believe that she is even now facing a condition approaching bankruptcy while still in dire need of funds for purposes of reorganization. I do not think that this is true. China owes much money to the outside world through loans of the past and the Boxer indemnity, but China's resources are such as to enable them to bear the burden of many more loans. The last reorganization loan of £25,000,000 is secured by the salt monopoly. It could be a source of large revenue, but its hypothecation does not mean that China has no further security upon which to borrow the money she needs.

"If China's customs revenues were increased the receipts would be ample security for large sums. And they should be increased. They are ridiculously low now. The tariff, however, cannot be raised without the consent of the powers, as the receipts are already pledged to secure the Boxer indemnity and certain loans. The Chinese themselves, however, favor an increase, and there should be no difficulty in bringing this about. If this is done China can borrow the money desired ithout bothering about the salt tax, which is cumbersome security in some cases on account of the difficulty the government encounters in collecting the taxes in far off and inaccessible provinces."

# Men Often Do Best Work After 50



ONE gets tired of hearing that this is a "young man's age." It is not. Young men do great work nowadays and always have and always will. But one does not often see them at the head of the financial or educational or literary world.

After so-called "middle age" most of the world's great men have done their best work. Here are one or two instances:

Darwin, author of "Origin of Species," written at the age of 50 years.

Immanuel Kant, writer of "Critique of Pure Reason," at the age of 57.

Herbert Spencer made a rough outline of his "Sympathetic Philosophy" when 40 years old, wrote "Principles of Psychology" when 52 years old, and "Justice" at 71 years.

Richard Wagner accomplished more after the age of 50 than before. The entire "Niebelungen Ring" appeared when he was 60 years old, and the "Parsifal" was written when he was 64 years old.

Haydn composed "The Creation" at 67 years of age and "The Seasons" some years later.

Christopher Columbus was 56 years old when he discovered America.

Goethe did most of his literary work after he had reached 65 years. Probably his greatest work was "Faust," the second part of which was written when he as 80 years old.

Among others who did brilliant work between the ages of 40 and 70 were Humboldt, Lord Kelvin, Faraday and John Fiske.

As an example of wonderful physical ability there is none who is better fitted to be ranked among the greatest of Americans than the aged pedestrian, Edward Payson Weston, who has scored most of his wonderful walking records since he was 50.

### Smallest Coin in the World.

Doubtless the smallest coin in the world circulates in the Malay peninsula. It is simply a thin wafer made from the resinous juice of a tree, and has current value of about one-ten-thousandth of a cent. In the southern parts of Russia the peasants use a coin of such small value that a quarter of a million of them are worth no more than $1.25. The old Japanese mouseng was worth one - one - hundred - and-twelfth of an American cent. In Portugal the reis is the lowest standard of value, but no one-reis pieces are coined. A 3-reis piece is equivalent to six one-hundredths of a cent.

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OR PAIN KILLER FOR THE HUMAN BODY
**Gombault's Caustic Balsam**
IT HAS NO EQUAL

For the Human Body —It is penetrating, soothing and healing, and for all Old Sores, Bruises, or Wounds, Felons, Exterior Cancers, Boils Corns and Bunions. CAUSTIC BALSAM has no equal as a Liniment.

We would say to all who buy it that it does not contain a particle of poisonous substance and therefore no harm can result from its external use. Persistent, thorough use will cure many old or chronic ailments and it can be used on any case that requires an outward application with perfect safety.

A Perfectly Safe and Reliable Remedy for
Sore Throat
Chest Cold
Backache
Neuralgia
Sprains
Strains
Lumbago
Diphtheria
Sore Lungs
Rheumatism
and all Stiff Joints

REMOVES THE SORENESS--STRENGTHENS MUSCLES

Cornhill, Tex.—"One bottle Caustic Balsam did my rheumatism more good than $120.00 paid in doctor's bills." OTTO A. BEYER.

Price $1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by us express prepaid. Write for Booklet R.
The LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS COMPANY, Cleveland, O.

**You must own this Columbia Grafonola**

—the one incomparable musical instrument that brings into your home all the music of all the world. It is the new upright Columbia Grafonola "Regal" and the price is only

$50 at $5 a month and on approval

Your money back in full if you do not find the "Regal" exactly as represented in every detail.

If you have made up your mind to wait until you can get an upright Grafonola at your price, this instrument is the one for which you are waiting.

Any Columbia dealer will show you the "Regal" or send one to your home with an outfit of records on approval. If you do not easily locate a dealer, write us.

Columbia Records Note the Notes

**Important Notice!**

All Columbia records can be played on Victor talking machines. Likewise, all Columbia Grafonolas will play Victor records.

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Woolworth Bldg., New York
Dealers Everywhere

# THE WEEK IN CONGRESS

### Monday, March 23.

SENATE—Senator Gronna introduced a bill to create a bureau of farm loans in the treasury department. Senator Sutherland offered a substitute to the radium bill to permit the government to control the exportation of radium. Senator Walsh gave notice that he would call up the radium bill today as reported from the mines and mining committee. Senator La Follette's resolution to have the record of the Interstate Commerce Commission's invstigation of freight rates published was agreed to. Senator Thornton denounced resolutions adopted in New Orleans attacking his position on the toll question. Lobby committee postponed further hearings until Tuesday. Nominations were considered in executive session.

HOUSE—District day was sidetrack so that consideration of the rivers and harbors appropriation bill could continue without interruption. John Mitchell testified before the mines committee about conditions in the Michigan copper strike district. Secretary Garrison submitted an estimate of $3,610,104 for a deficiency appropriation for the army.

### Tuesday, March 24.

SENATE — Senator Chamberlain introduced a resolution to repeal the toll exemptions on inland waterways granted by rivers and harbors act of 1884 so as to conform to President Wilson's Panama Canal policy. Senator Thomas discussed the rights of Colorado in the headwaters of the Rio Grande. Committee on public lands reported a comprehensive bill for opening up the coal lands of Alaska. Michael M. Doyle, nominated to be judge of the municipal court of the District of Columbia, was confirmed. Secretary Bryan will appear before the foreign relations committee this morning to discuss the pending treaty with Nacaragua.

HOUSE — Debate continued throughout the day on the rivers and harbors appropriation bill. The committee on the election of president, vice president and representatives in congress heard both sides of an argument over a bill to permit qualified women voters to vote at congressional elections. Representative Green, bebefore the commerce committee, spoke in favor of investigating the financial affairs of the Rock Island Railroad. The rivers and harbors bill will be concluded before noon Friday, following which the special rule for 15 hours' debate on the repeal bill will be reported and agreed to.

### Wednesday, March 25.

SENATE—The canal toll resolution of Senator Chamberlain was discussed at length, and went over until Friday. Ambassador Page's London speech, with its reference to the Panama Canal and Monroe doctrine, was received from the state department without comment. Nominations of Robert Lansing to be counselor and Cone Johnson to be solicitor of the state department were ordered favorably reported. Naval affairs committee decided not to report the bill to restore Capt. Templin M. Potts to the active list of the navy. Nominations were considered in executive session.

HOUSE—The Hensley bill, to prohibit the importation of convict and pauper made goods from foreign countries, was passed, after an all-day debate. The legislative ways were cleared for actual launching of the Panama tolls exemption repeal fight, which is scheduled to begin at noon Friday. Representative Ainey, of Pennsylvania, attacked the President's Mexican policy. J. F. Murray, of San Francisco, urged the postoffice committee to report the Hughes bill, authorizing investment of postal savings funds in district school bonds. A senate bill for a postal rate of half cent a pound on seeds, bulbs, and cuttings was favorably reported.

### Thursday, March 26.

SENATE—Senator Owen spoke in support of the repeal of the Panama tolls exemption. Representatives of prison contractors told the interstate commerce commission the Hughes bill to restrict the traffic in prison products was unconstitutional. Senator Weeks introduced a resolution for a line of naval cruisers to carry mails, passengers and freight between the United States and South America. Declined to take up at this time the proposed constitutional amendment to change the date of inauguration and convening of congress.

HOUSE—Rivers and harbors bill was hurried to completion. Leaders agreed to 20 hours' debate on the Sims bill to repeal the Panama tolls exemption. Public lands committee heard supporters of the bill to open oil and mineral lands of the public domain by a leasing system. Judiciary committee heard Wm. H. Ingersoll of New York speak in favor of a provision in the trusts bill to permit manufacturers to fix retail prices. Parliamentary tactics obstructed consideration of the Panama tolls repeal bill. Debate on the conference on urgent deficiency bill.

### Friday, March 27.

SENATE—Senator Gallinger introduced a resolution reaffirming the right of the United States to grant a tolls exemption in the Panama Canal.

SENATE—The entire time of the session was devoted to the fight over the Panama tolls repeal.

### Saturday, March 28.

SENATE—Senator Lewis introduced bill to vitalize his resolution for promulgating a policy of treating all nations alike on Panama canal, and then discussed tolls issue. Passed for the second time the bill regulating trading in cotton futures after striking out the amendment legalizing pooling.

HOUSE—Met at noon and resumed debate on Panama canal tolls exemption bill. Representative Harrison spoke against the exemption bill. Public lands committee held hearing on federal coal and oil lands leasing bill. T. H. Downing, New York, and others advocated before judiciary committee bill permitting appeals from Customs Court to Supreme Court.

### Monument for Li Yuanhung.

A bronze monument is to be erected to General Li Yuanhung, vice president of China, on a commanding site overlooking the meeting of the Han and the Yangtse rivers, where Wuchang, Hankow and Hanyang unite to compose the great "triple town." Here it was that General Li won his laurels at the head of the army of Chinese republican patriots and later as the greatests of all the tutuhs, solidifying the enfranchisement won on October 1, 1911. It is one of the most magnificent prospects on the Yangtse, China's great waterway, and the monument to be set up will be a bronze statue on the American style, marking the new regime's acceptance of the lastest ideas in comemorative art.

**For Liver Ills!**

Dullness of mind and sluggishness of body—often serious illnesses—follow in the wake of constipation. The blood is purified by

**Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery**
(IN TABLET OR LIQUID FORM)

Soon pimples and boils disappear and the functions of the various organs of the body are regulated.

**3-Grain Tablet Makes Flesh.**

Any one wishing to add to their weight, improve their color, and restore a normal condition of the stomach and nerves, should adopt the wonderfully successful treatment known to physicians and druggists as "3-grain hypo-nuclane tablets," put up in sealed packages with full directions for home use. Red lips, pink cheeks, and 10 to 30 pounds increase in weight are not uncommon results from several months' usage. If unable to purchase hypo-nuclane tablets from your dealer, send 90c to Blackburn Products Co., Dayton Ohio.

**RHEUMATISM**
POSITIVELY CURED.

I have a simple herbal recipe that positively Cures Rheumatism in all its various painful forms. I have given it to many who had abandoned all hope of ever getting well, and they were completely cured. It cured me after many years of terrible suffering from muscular and inflammatory Rheumatism. It has also cured many of the worst cases on record of Sciatica as well as Neuralgia. I know you will consider it a God-Send after you have tested it. There is nothing contained in it that is in any way injurious, and you can see for yourself exactly what you are taking. I will gladly send this Recipe—absolutely free—to any sufferer who will send name and address. H. C. SUTTON, 2651 Orchard Avenue, Los Angeles, California.

# 700 FEDERALS DIE IN STREET; ON TO CAPITAL

### General Villa Rushes on Torreon After Having Conquered Gomez Palacio.

Juarez, Mex., March 25.—Seven hundred federal dead, strewn promiscuously about the streets; many buildings scarred by shot and shell, and a terrorized remnant of the Huerta forces bear evidence to the havoc of war wrought in Gomez Palacio by rebel Gen. Villa and his men.

Having conquered Gomez Palacio, Gen. Villa dashed into Torreon, three miles distant, and terrific bombardment is now under way in the central part of that city, which has hitherto been regarded as one of the most impregnable federal strongholds.

"And then on to Mexico City!" is the Villa battle cry.

This report reached Juarez by telegraph Tuesday.

**Officer Sends Report.**

The message came from Col. Trevino, an officer on the staff of Gen. Eugenio Aguirre Benavides, to his brother in this city, and said that Benavides had taken two cuartels or barracks in the city of Torreon.

El Correo, a Spanish newspaper, today prints a statement that many dead are lying where they fell in the streets of Gomez Palacio. The rebel loss is not mentioned, but it is admitted that 80 men were wounded.

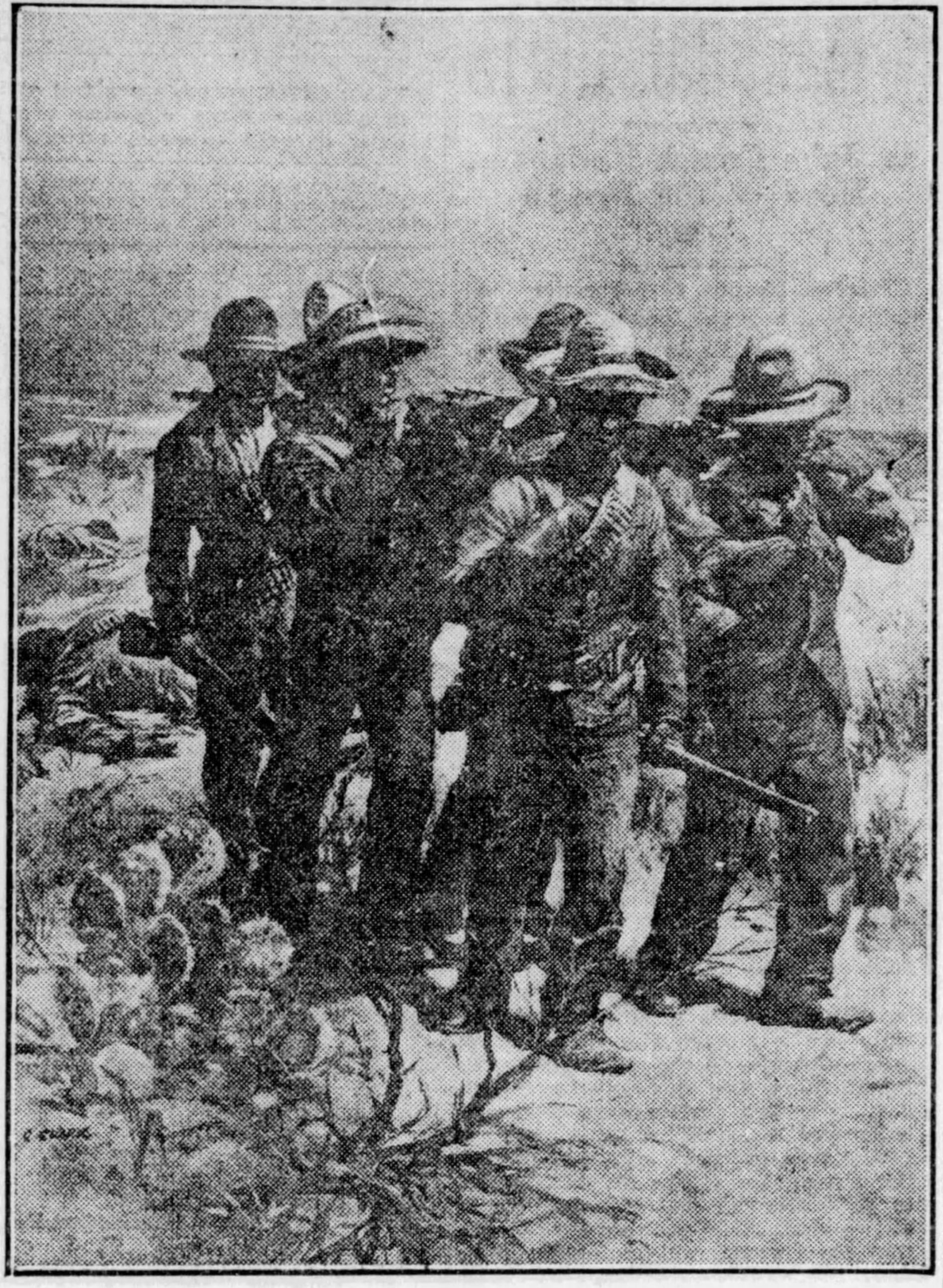
If Trevino's private message does not prove misleading it is said to show that Gen. Villa, after his long and careful preparations, has conducted a whirlwind campaign. Beginning Friday he swept down from the north and took Bermejillo, about 30 miles north of Torreon. Without halting his forces he pressed southward and drew in from other directions until Gen. Velasco and his federal troops were cut off from the outside world.

Mapimi, Matamoros, Brittingham Junction and other small railroad towns fell in the course of the next two days and the railroad city of Gomez Palacio, only three miles from Torreon, fell after what is reported to have been sanguinary fighting in the streets, the men of both sides utilizing the protection of adobe houses.

Thus in five days, if Trevino's report proves true, Villa has all but accomplished the object of his first campaign. He has been quoted repeatedly as intending to start from Torreon on the 707-mile trip to the city of Mexico.

The railroad running east to Saltillo and Monterey from Torreon was cut by Gen. Benavides as he moved on Torreon.

## A Mexican "Field Ambulance"



The Mexican engaged on either side of the civil war is in luck if he is killed instead of wounded. For warfare in Mexico is reduced to primitive terms. If you are hurt, your comrades may help you off the field, as shown in the picture, or they may leave you to die of pain and thirst. The engagements are of such a nature that the side losing immediately flees, leaving its wounded on the battle ground; the victorious pursue, and the wounded are left just the same.

## Taft Tells How He Lost Weight

Cambridge, Mass., March 27.—Mayor E. W. Barry, of this city, will start today on a diet recommended to him by ex-President Taft and by which he expects to lose some of his 250 pounds of flesh.

In reply to a letter from Mayor Barry the ex-President wrote:

"I have lost 75 pounds since March 4. My diet has not been severe. I have not drunk a great deal of water; not more than a glass of water at my meals; I have given up bread and toast and all farinaceous food, all butter and fat, confined my meat to beef and mutton and fowl, and eschewed pork and veal; have omitted fat fish, like salmon, and have taken no sweets of any sort. You can eat all vegetables but potatoes, and fruit that has too much sugar.

"You ought to take moderate exercise every day. I have tried to play a game of golf or walk four or five miles each day. You ought not to lose too rapidly, because it is likely to injure the muscles of your heart if you do; and, above all, you ought to be examined by the best physician you can get. Don't get a quack. Don't do anything except under the observance of a physician, consulting him every 10 days or two weeks. If he will allow you to pursue this diet and you stick to it I think you will reduce your flesh. Sincerely yours,

"WILLIAM H. TAFT.

"P. S.—I don't smoke or drink intoxicating liquors."

## WILSON O. K.'S PAGE SPEECH

### President Reads Complete Copy of Ambassador's Address.

Washington, March 27.—Having received a complete copy of Ambassador Page's recent speech in London, to which Senator Chamberlain and others took exception on account of references to the Monroe Doctrine and the Panama canal, President Wilson told callers today he thought the speech was perfectly proper.

## INDIAN HEALTH VERY BAD

Washington, March 27.—Health conditions among the Indians is described as deplorable by Indian Commissioner Sells in his annual report today. Approximately 25,000 Indians are suffering from tuberculosis, he says, while available hospital facilities for all will not exceed 300 beds.

## AMERICANS HAVE PAWNEE SPIRITS

### So Says Saturday Review, Emphasing Zest for Work That Characterizes Us.

London, March 27.—The apointment of Henry W. Thornton as general manager of the Great Eastern Railway has led The Saturday Review to compare the average American with the average Englishman.

"The average American," it says, "is on the whole more self-reliant and enterprising than his counterpart here. He has the spirit of a Pawnee brave out after scalps, if not of a knight errant. He is more ambitious than the product of our coldly regulated society.

"The American, too, has this further advantage. He attacks his work with a single mind. He is thoroughly convinced that work, be it merely pig killing, is the only fit occupation for man.

"He is called a 'dollar hunter,' but no mere lover of money would continue as the Americans do to work at money making long after health, digestion and the power of enjoyment are gone.

"The American works because he likes work, because he has a taste for little else, and because, generally speaking, money making is his only notion of work.

"The English sausage maker sells his business and retires to his Surrey villa, when he has amassed £30,000. The American continues to turn out sausages when he is worth millions. A fortune is incidental; the real epic of his life is expressed in festoons of sausages girdling the globe.

"One of the Chicago packers used, when he was 70, to get up at 5 in the mornin, leave behind him his house full of Titians and Rembrandts, and go down to the stock yards—to kill a pig. Without this daily offering to his gods life to him was a hollow, empty thing.

"The English are not lazy, but they are not industrious in that way. They are content to use up their energies in by-ways, such as golf or scribbling, or social enjoyment.

"It is the American's strange power of getting rid of any inconvenient human characteristics during his early youth that makes him the terribly efficient industrial machine that he often is. Whether the result be worth the sacrifice is another question."

## CAVALRY TO LEAD WOMEN

### Suffrage Horsewomen to Have Place in Procession.

Washington, March 25.—Preparations for the suffrage demonstration here May 9 are progressing rapidly, and as the time draws near, suffragist leaders are redoubling their efforts to have it surpass anything ever held before.

Today announcement was made of the creation of new divisions for the procession, the most important of which will be the cavalry section, which will lead the parade on its march to the capital. In this section will be many prominent horse women. Mrs. Harvey W. Wiley, wife of the former head of the federal bureau of chemistry, will marshal the "home makers," and in addition to the already large number of divisions, there will be sections for dentists, business women, paper box factory girls and others.

## WOMAN TO TRY OCEAN FLIGHT

### German Female Aviator to Attempt to Cross Atlantic.

Berlin, March 30.—Melli Beese, Germany's famous woman aviator, announces her intention of trying to be the first air pilot to fly across the Atlantic, for which purpose she is constructing her own hydro-aeroplane.

Melli Beese is widely known not only as a daring flyer and as German's only woman aeroplane pilot, but as the only woman in the world who conducts a flying school of which she herself is the principal and who makes a business of designing and manufacturing flying machines.

## FATE OF VILLA'S ARMY A MYSTERY

### For Seven Days Rebel Leader Has Waged Battle at Torreon.

Chihuahua, Mex., March 30.—For seven days Francisco Villa, military leader of the constitutionalist revolution, has waged his battle against Torreon. For six days the fight has been the bitterest, and the loss of life the heaviest in the recent history of Mexico, judging from the meager press dispatches received from the front, and the stories of slaughter told today by many of the 558 wounded veterans of Torreon interned in hospitals here.

Constitutionalist sympathizers and rebel officers in Chihuahua again have become anxious as to the fate of their military leader and the remnants of the 12,000 when who marched to Torreon with him to engage in the revolution's first decisive battle.

No word from Villa came early today to relieve the anxiety which obtained throughout Chihuahua. Reports that heavy reinforcements were hastening to relieve General Refugio Velasco, the federal commander at Torreon, who has made such a resourceful resistance against the rebels, were ceived here with misgivings. But the fact that no news of General Villa's progress has been had for many hours is responsible for the greatest anxiety as to his fate. When advantage has been with the rebel leader in the past, free access to telegraphic communication was given newspaper correspondents at the front, but when he met with reverses, Villa would allow no news sent over the wires.

Army officers here fear that Villa and his army are in a difficult and perhaps dangerous position. The many days of almost constant aggressive warfare at Gomez Palacio and within the city of Torreon, it is thought have exhausted both men and supplies. From stories told by the wounded, the rebel vanguard ran into a trap at Gomez Palacio which cost them dearly in men and ammunition. But spurred by the seemingly irresistible energy of General Villa, the soldiers pushed on, wresting victory from what looking like defeat and carried their fight to the very heart of Torreon.

## LATER NEWS CONFIRMS STORY OF VILLA VICTORY

Constitutionalist Headquarters Above Torreon, March 27.—(Delayed by censor.)—General Villa and his rebel army after four days of almost incessant fighting during which victory seemed first with one side and then with the other, occupied Gomez Palacio today.

Losses on both sides have been heavy.

The rebels delivered three assaults before permanent success was achieved and at times the battle extended into the leading streets of Torreon proper.

Villa predicts that he will have the latter city by Saturday or Sunday.

**Federals Repulsed.**

Juarez, Mexico, March 27.—The federal soldiers at Torreon last night failed in a 10-hour fight to retake Lredo, according to a telegram received here today signed General Villa. The telegram was dated Gomez Palacio. Lredo is a manufacturing town in the suburbs of Torreon.

**Says Federals Win.**

Washington, March 27.—The Mexican embassy today received the following dispatch from the Mexican consul, Senor Diebold, at El Paso:

"Rebels have been severely defeated at Torreon. A column of 5,000 troops under Gen. Moure have left Saltillo in a flanking movement to reinforce the garrison. The rebels last week also suffered a severe repulse at Monclova, losing over 1,000 men, as well as at Arteaga, where the losses were over 100."

## AMERICAN AUTOS POPULAR

### Gain in Favor Abroad—Foreign Cars Losing Here.

Washington, March 27.—American made automobiles are gaining in favor abroad while foreign made cars are losing their popularity in this country, according to a department of commerce statement today on the exports and imports of automobiles in January.

The number of cars exported during January was considerably greater than during January a year ago, while the number imported decreased when compared with January, 1913. There were 2,526 American made automobiles exported in January, this year, as compared to 2,157 for January, a year ago.

The number of cars imported fell during the same period from 71 to 12. The majority of American made motor cars are being shipped to the United Kingdom, Germany and France.

## ICEBERGS NEARLY CRUSH SHIP

### Norwegian Steamer Magdalena Held Prisoner in Mid-Atlantic.

New York, March 30.—Capt. Hansen, of the Norwegian steamer Magdalene, which arrived in quarantine yesterday from Fowey, England, with a cargo of china cla, reported that the ship had been nearly crushed by icebergs off the banks of Newfoundland to the north of the Atlantic liners' lane.

One night the steamer was jammed between two icebergs and remained for 16 hours in the ice, which threatened to crush its sides.

Coming to United States

Queen ELEONORA

## QUEEN ELEONORA TO VISIT AMERICA

### Bulgaria's Woman Ruler Will Be First Soverign of a Kingdom to Come.

Sofia, March 27.—It has been definitely decided that Queen Eleonora of Bulgaria, accompanied by an extensive suite, will visit the United States either at the beginning or middle of May. The tour probably will begin about the middle of May and last six or eight weeks.

The visit is the result of the deep interest which King Ferdinand and Queen Eleonora long have had in the United States, which has been strengthened by the close association of the king and queen with the American doctors who were in charge of the Bulgarian hospitals during the war.

It was at first reported that King Ferdinand himself proposed to visit the United States in 1915, but the queen's intense desire to make the trip, coupled with the fact that her visit would relieve the United States from the diplomatic embarrassments of a state visit from an actual reigning monarch, resulted in her wish being granted.

**Smart Suite to Come Also.**

It is probable that Queen Eleonora will proceed from Sofia to Hamburg as a German princess. There she will embark, if her arrangements permit, on the steamship Imperator on one of its trips in the month of May. It is certain that the suite of Queen Eleonora will include, in addition to some diplomats, aide-de-camps from the smartest guard regiments and ladies-in-waiting, who will wear their beautiful, picturesque native costumes.

The purpose which Queen Eleonora and King Ferdinand hope to achieve by this visit are twofold. In the first place, they are hopeful that the queen will be able to counteract any antagonism which may have resulted from the late Balkan wars and to show that the Bulgarians are not such barbarians as they are painted.

The king and queen are both impressed with the growing, indirect power of the United States as a guide to the sympathies and opinions of the world and hope the visit will have the effect of informing Americans as to the desires of this country and inducing sympathy with the aspirations of Bulgaria to creditably maintain a place among the nations of Europe.

**Will Study Social Progress.**

An even more utilitarian purpose is the study which the queen proposes to make of the manner in which the United States is working out the social and economic problems and draw lessons applicable to Bulgaria, which is now confronted with an economic problem of great magnitude. Bulgaria has had the care of 20,000 Bulgarian refugees, who were former residents of Roumania, Greece and Servia, suddenly and without preparation forced upon her.

They are no longer willing to reside in those countries and have returned home destitute. King Ferdinand and Queen Eleonora believe that a solution of this problem will be found in suggestions from America.

Queen Eleonora will be the first reigning sovereign to visit the United States. She is known all over Europe as the "royal nurse." She is every inch a queen. She is of regal commanding appearance. This second wife of King Ferdinand is an extremely practical woman and in nursing, for which she was scientifically trained, she is not content to leave the actual work to others, but in the Russo-Japanese and the Balkan wars worked herself in bandaging wounds as well as directing others.

She is also interested in all societies having for their object the improvement of the conditions of women, and doubtless will make inquiries into such associations in the United States.

Queen Eleonora was a princess of Reuss, lower branch. She is about 54 years of age, and was married to King Ferdinand in 1908.

## JESSE GRANT DENIED DIVORCE

Reno, Nov., March 30—Judge Somers today granted the petition of Mrs. Elizabeth Chapman Grant to set aside the suit for divorce which was filed six months ago by Jesse Root Grant, third son of the late president. He ruled that there was no basis for the charge of desertion.

## FOUR MILLIONS DOWN TO $2.80

### 'Frisco Man Loses Fortune Through Depredations of Mexican Revolutionists.

San Francisco, Cal., March 27.—Truth in her bitterest mood today brought a dreary awakening to the dream life of the wife and only child of Walter Greer Campbell, erstwhile millionaire of this city, and today they know that the $4,000,000 fortune, which really was theirs up to two years ago, and which they had implicitly believed to have been growing steadily since that time, has in reality dwindled away, leaving in its stead debt and disgrace.

For today in Portland, Ore., Campbell, who left his family here two short weeks ago to "go to Los Angeles on a business trip," was arrested on a charge of obtaining money under false pretenses.

**Creditors Claim $100,000.**

Though Campbell at first denied to the Portland police all knowledge of the charges on which he was held, he later added that with the possible exception of a draft for $250 and a check for $50 there was nothing on which to base the allegations against him that he had fled from his creditors owing upwards of $100,000.

The news of Campbell's arrest was the first his wife and baby had heard from him since he kissed them goodby, March 9. It was not, however, the first intimation they had had that back of the cheery greeting with which he had been wont to meet them daily there lurked the hidden knowledge that the time was inevitably approaching when they, with him, must face the bitter truth of poverty. Hints of the actual condition of affairs had been brought home to Mrs. Campbell less than three days after her husband's departure and subsequent failure to return.

**Used to $125,000 Yearly.**

Campbell left her but little money when he went away. Being used to an income of $125,000 a year, she went out the next day and spent $100 shopping. Out of funds, she telegraphed her husband for more money on March 11, and two or three days later the telegram came back to her undelivered.

Then began a search of their apartment for money. Instead she found stacks of pawn tickets. One of her rings had gone for $500. Instead of the family silver being in the safe deposit vaults, as she supposed, the pawn tickets showed it, too, had been pledged. Even the baby's cradle and layette, which had cost $1,000, had been bought on time and were not paid for in full.

**Couldn't Tell Wife.**

For two years Campbell had been watching a fortune estimated at $4,000,000 dwindle under the depredations of Mexican revolutionists. Apparently he had lacked the courage to acquaint his wife with the truth of their circumstances.

Shortly after receiving $550,000 in cash and $3,000,000 in stock after a successful promotion he bought 200 acres on the summit of Ben Lomond, a mountain overlooking Santa Cruz, and started to build Castle Campbell. The foundations were laid, but work was abandoned. Thousands of dollars' worth of costly furnishings hauled to the top of th mountain are there now, in tents, watched over by men who have advanced Campbell money since his troubles began.

Today Campbell has $2.80 cash to show for his former fortune. His Mexican reverses and a lavish hand with $500,000 in cash are said by the police to account for the rest of the money, although Campbell asserted he had been betrayed by supposed friends.

On the strength of his statement that he has a fortune in securities on the way from San Francisco the police allowed him to remain at a hotel, under guard of a deputy sheriff. Campbell's assertion that he had plenty of money gave rise to an erroneous report hat he had $100,000 on his person.

## PIG'S EYE RESTORES SIGHT

### Grafted Cornea Gives Vision to Baby Born Blind.

Baltimore, Md., March 30.—Sight has been restored to David Kane, 3 months old, through an operation by which the cornea of the eyes of a pig was grafted on one of the boy's sightless eyes.

The boy was born blind and the operation was undertaken as the only possible means of enabling him to see. The operation was performed last Monday and since then the little patient has recovered rapidly.

This is declared to be the first successful operation of the kind in the United States if not in the world. In similiar operations the cornea of a rabbitt's eye has been used without success.

## LINCOLN STARTED TANGO?

### Playwright Declares Freeing Slaves Was Beginning of Step.

New York, March 30.—Who is to blame for the tango and the cafe dansant? Abraham Lincoln. If you don't believe it, ask Augustus Thomas, well known playwright and politician.

"When Lincoln set the negroes free the negroes joyfully gave expression to what had been in their blood for 40 generations," said Thomas in a speech to the Westchester Democrats at The Waldorf-Astoria last night.

"And the tomtom of central Africa is the syncopathia of today," he added. "Thus Mr. Lincoln is responsible for the cafe dansant."

Railroads caused nearly half the forest fires in Colorado and Wyoming last year, and almost one-sixth were set by lightning. In California lightning started more than half, with railroads a comparatively insignificant cause.

### Cooking With Cold.

That meat can be cooked by extreme cold as well as by extreme heat is the contention of a German investigator, says the Saturday Evening Post. He has taken the familiar phenomenon that extreme cold seems to the touch like extreme heat and applied it to emats. His tests have revealed the fact that a temperature of 60 degrees below zero, Fahrenheit, seems to do the work best; and he contends that meat cooked in this way is equal to meat cooked with heat. He recommends, however, that the meat be kept in tightly sealed jars after being cooked with cold.

## THE MARKETS

Toledo, March 30.—There was an average of 1-4 to 3-8c in wheat prices today. Liverpool cables were fractionally lower. The deferred months showed the greatest loss. Rains of the past few days are reported to have been of exceptional value to the new winter crop in the Southwest States. July wheat displayed a loss of 1-2c at the opening. Cash and May wheat each were off 1-4c.

| | Open. | High. | Low. | —Close— Mar. 30. | Mar. 28. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat— | | | | | |
| Cash .... | 98¼ | 98¼ | 98¼ | 98¼ | 98¾ |
| May .... | 99¾ | 99¾ | 99¼ | 99½ | 1.00 |
| July .... | 90⅛ | 90⅛ | 89⅝ | 89⅝ | 90⅝ |
| Corn— | | | | | |
| Cash .... | .... | .... | .... | 70¼ | 69¾ |
| May .... | 70¼ | 70¼ | 69⅞ | 69⅞ | 70¼ |
| July .... | 70⅝ | 70⅝ | 70⅛ | 70⅛ | 70⅝ |
| Oats— | | | | | |
| Cash .... | .... | .... | .... | 42¼ | 42½ |
| May .... | 42¼ | 42¼ | 42 | 42¼ | 42½ |
| July .... | 42¼ | 42¼ | 42¼ | 42¼ | 42½ |
| Sept. ... | 40¼ | 40¾ | 40⅝ | 40⅝ | 40¼ |
| Clover Seed— | | | | | |
| Cash .... | 8.25 | 8.25 | 8.22½ | 8.22½ | 8.20 |
| March ... | 8.25 | 8.25 | 8.22½ | 8.22½ | 8.20 |
| April ... | 8.00 | 8.00 | 7.95 | 7.97½ | 7.95 |
| Oct. .... | 8.05 | 8.07½ | 8.05 | 8.05 | 8.00 |
| Rye— | | | | | |
| No. 2.... | .... | .... | .... | 63 | 63 |
| Alsike— | | | | | |
| Cash .... | 10.40 | .... | .... | 10.40 | 10.40 |
| March ... | 10.40 | .... | .... | 10.40 | 10.40 |
| Timothy— | | | | | |
| Cash .... | 2.27½ | .... | .... | 2.25 | 2.27½ |
| March ... | 2.27½ | .... | .... | 2.25 | 2.27½ |
| April ... | 2.27½ | .... | .... | 2.25 | 2.27½ |
| Sept. ... | 2.35 | .... | .... | 2.35 | 2.32½ |
| CHICAGO. | | | | | |
| Wheat— | | | | | |
| May .... | 93 | 93 | 92¼ | 92¼ | 93¼ |
| July .... | 88⅛ | 88⅛ | 87⅞ | 87⅞ | 88⅝ |
| Sept. ... | 88 | 88 | 86⅞ | 87 | 88¼ |
| Corn— | | | | | |
| May .... | 68¾ | 68¾ | 68 | 68⅛ | 68¾ |
| July .... | 69 | 69¼ | 68⅝ | 68⅝ | 69¼ |
| Sept. ... | 68¾ | 68⅞ | 68⅝ | 68⅝ | 68⅞ |
| Oats— | | | | | |
| May .... | 39¼ | 39½ | 39 | 39¼ | 39½ |
| July .... | 40 | 40 | 39⅝ | 39⅝ | 40 |
| Sept. ... | 38½ | 38¾ | 38¼ | 38¼ | 38½ |
| CHICAGO PROVISIONS. | | | | | |
| Pork— | | | | | |
| May .... | 21.05 | 21.05 | 20.75 | 20.80 | 21.05 |
| July .... | 21.22 | 21.22 | 20.87 | 20.90 | 21.20 |
| Lard— | | | | | |
| May .... | 10.62 | 10.62 | 10.45 | 10.45 | 10.62 |
| July .... | 10.72 | 10.72 | 10.62 | 10.65 | 10.80 |
| Ribs— | | | | | |
| May .... | 11.22 | 11.22 | 11.05 | 11.05 | 11.25 |
| July .... | 11.40 | 11.40 | 11.17 | 11.20 | 11.40 |
| MINNEAPOLIS. | | | | | |
| Wheat— | | | | | |
| May .... | .... | .... | .... | 89⅝ | 90⅝ |
| July .... | .... | .... | .... | 91 | 92 |
| DULUTH. | | | | | |
| Wheat— | | | | | |
| May .... | .... | .... | .... | 91 | 92 |
| July .... | .... | .... | .... | 92 | 93 |

**New York Produce.**

New York, March 30.—Flour steady; spring patents, $4.60@4.75; winter straights, $4.20@4.35, winter patents, $4.40@4.75; spring clears, $4.10@4.25; extra No. 1 winter, $2.55@3.75; extra No. 2 winter, $3.35@3.50. May wheat, $1.01½. Pork steady; mess, $23.00@23.50; family, $24.00@26.00; short clear, $20.25@22.00. Beef quiet; mess, $18.00@18.50; family, $19.00@20.00. Lard steady; middle west, $10.55@10.65. Petroleum steady; refined New York, bulk, $5.25; bbls., $8.75; cases, $11.25. Molasses steady; New Orleans, open kettle, 35@55c. Hay steady, standard, $1.00; No. 1, $1.02½@1.05; No. 2, $2.95; No. 3, 80@90c. Hides steady; Bogota, 29¼@30½c; Central America, 30@30½c. Leather firm; hemlock firsts, 30c; seconds, 28@29c. Butter steady; receipts, 4,816 tubs; creamery extras, 25@25½c; firsts, 23½@24½c; seconds, 22@23c; creamery, held, extra, 23@23½c; firsts, 21@22c; seconds, 18½@20c; process, extras, 20@20½c, ladles, current make, firsts, 19c; seconds, 17½@18c; packing stock, current make, No. 2, 15½@16c. Cheese irregular; receipts, 280 boxes; state, whole milk, held, white, specials, 19c; do. colored, 19½c; do. white, fancy, 18½@18¾c; do. colored, 18½@19c; Wisconsin, whole milk, daisies, fancy, 18½@19c; do. twins and flats, fancy, 18½@19c; skims, 1½@15c. Eggs steady; receipts, 29,209; fresh gathered, firsts, storage packed, 21c; fresh gathered, firsts, 19¾@20½c; seconds, 19@19½c. state, Pennsylvania and nearby hennery white, fine to fancy, 25@26c; do. gathered whites, 25c; do. hennery brown, 21½@22c; do. gathered browns and mixed colors, 20@21c. Dressed poultry quiet; fresh killed western chickens, 14@24c; fowls, 15@18½c; turkeys, 22@25c.

**Cotton.**

New York, March 30.—Cotton futures opened firm; March, 13.12c; May, 12.33c; July, 12.11c; August, 11.87c; October, 11.49c; December, 11.54c.

Near months shorts were active buyers in the cotton market at the opening today, and May contracts made new high ground for the movement. The opening was firm and 10 to 12 points higher, and active months sold 5 to 14 points net higher during early trading. Bullish southern spot advices, better cables than expected, and rumors that there was scattering short interest in March, were factors in advance. Realizing caused reactions of 2 or 3 points.

**Pittsburg Live Stock.**

Pittsburg, March 30.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,900; market steady; heavy steers, $8.60@8.85; fat steers, $8.40@8.60; fair steers, $5.50@7.25; heifers, $7.25@7.75; fat cows, $6.50@7.00; fair cows, $4.50@5.25; butcher bulls, $7.25@8.15; milch cows, $40@90. Hogs—Receipts, 7,500; market active; prime heavies and heavy mixed, $9.05@9.10; mediums and heavy Yorkers, $9.15@9.20; light Yorkers and pigs, $9.00@9.10. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 2,500; market active; wool sheep, $6.85; clipped sheep, $6.00; wool lambs, $8.75; clipped lambs, $7.25; spring lambs, $12.00. Calves—Receipts, 700; market steady; top, $11.00.

**Buffalo Live Stock.**

East Buffalo, March 30.—Cattle—Receipts, 4,000; prime steady, $8.75@9.00; shipping, $8.00@8.85; butchers, $6.75@8.50; heifers, $6.00@8.05; cows, $3.75@7.25; bulls, $6.00@7.50; stockers and feeders, $5.75@7.35; stock heifers, $5.25@5.75; fresh cows and springers, $35.00@85.00. Veals—Receipts, 1,250; $6.00@11.00. Hogs—Receipts, 16,000; heavy and mixed, $9.15@9.20; yorkers, $9.10@9.20½; pigs, $9.00@9.10; roughs, $8.35@8.50; stags, $7.00@7.75.

**Chicago Live Stock.**

Chicago, March 30.—Cattle—Receipts, 34,000; market firm; bulk of sales, $8.60@8.75; light, $8.55@8.75; mixed, $8.45@8.75; heavy, $8.30@8.75; rough, $8.30@8.45; pigs, $7.35@8.65. Cattle—Receipts, 21,000; market lower; beeves, $6.95@9.60; Texas steers, $7.20@8.25; stockers and feeders, $5.50@8.00; cows and heifers, $3.65@8.40; calves, $6.00@9.00. Sheep—Receipts, 22,000; market strong; native, $5.25@6.85; yearlings, $6.35@7.60; lambs, native, $7.35@8.40.

## EASY TO BECOME BRITISH CITIZEN

### Five Americans, Including David Seligman, Changed Their Nationality.

London, March 27.—Five Americans, resident in London, renounced their citizenship during February to become British subjects as against one woman in January.

The five were David Albert Seligman, Robert James Wilson, Max Rink, Phillip Augustus Lange, and Jeannie Baikie Clarke.

While the reasons for the change of nationality in these particular cases were not specified, it is pointed out that Americans, resident in England, who wish to dodge the American income tax by becoming British citizens, will have little trouble or expense.

The process of taking out naturalization papers is delightfully simple. The application can be put through in a couple of weeks if good and sufficient reasons can be shown, while the average time, elapsing between application for a certificate of naturalization and the granting of permission to file the oath of allegiance to the king with the home office, which automatically confers British citizenship, is only about eight weeks.

The naturalization act of 1870 requires that the applicant shall have resided in the United Kingdom at least five years and shall intend, when naturalized, to continue to reside here. The lease of a house or an apartment is sufficient to establish legal residence. The landlord's word is taken as sufficient proof. The applicant has merely to fill in a blank with the details of his residence here and other information, and have the facts as to his residence verified by one British subject, while the applicant's respectability and loyalty must be vouched for by others. One then files the application with a £1 fee at the home office.

A special Scotland Yard detective is assigned to inquire into the case and examine all the statements on the applicant's memorial. Three months is allowed him in which to make his report, but a few weeks usually suffice. If the application is passed another fee of £2 is required. The applicant then has permission to file his oath of allegiance.

**LIVERPOOL COTTON**

Liverpool, March 30.—Cotton—Spot steady; good middling, 7.60d; middling, 7.18d; low middling, 6.78d; sales, 8,000; speculation and export, 500; receipts, 8,000; futures very steady; March, 6.82½d; March and April, 6.82d; May and June, 6.71½d; July and August, 6.61d; August and September, 6.49½d; October and November, 6.24d; December and January, 6.17d; January and February, 6.17d.

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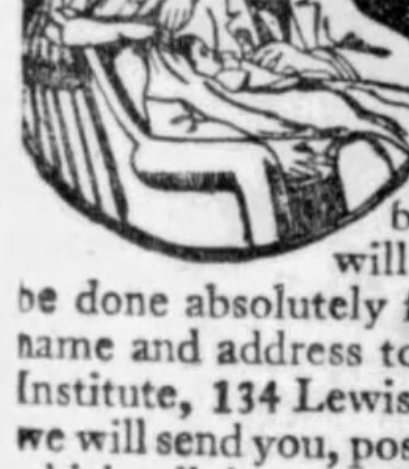

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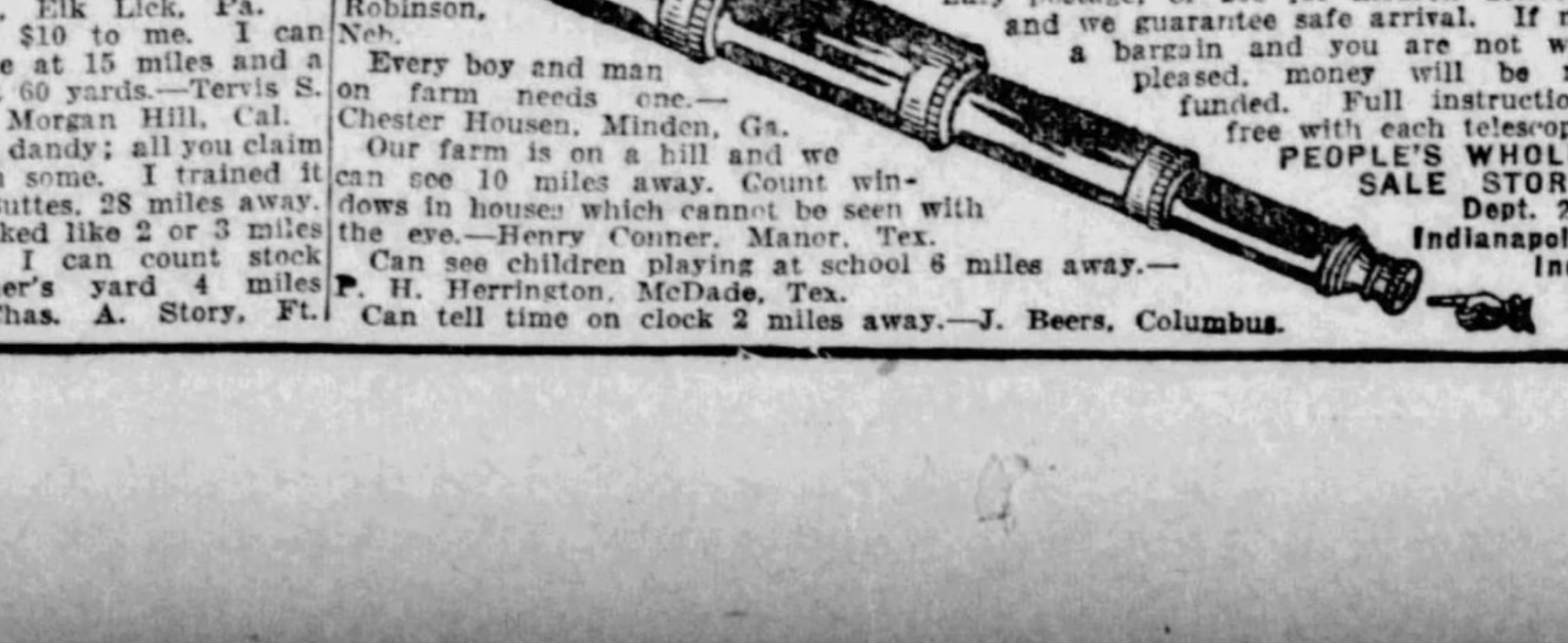

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It is far beyond expectations. If I couldn't get another I wouldn't take $5 for it.—O. F. Folk, Elk Lick, Pa.

Worth $10 to me. I can see cattle at 15 miles and a nickel at 60 yards.—Tervis S. Sepeda, Morgan Hill, Cal.

It's a dandy; all you claim and then some. I trained it on the Buttes, 28 miles away. They looked like 2 or 3 miles instead. I can count stock in farmer's yard 4 miles away.—Chas. A. Story, Ft. Robinson, Neb.

Every boy and man on farm needs one.—Chester Housen, Minden, Ga.

Our farm is on a hill and we can see 10 miles away. Count windows in houses which cannot be seen with the eye.—Henry Conner, Manor, Tex.

Can see children playing at school 6 miles away.—P. H. Herrington, McDade, Tex.

Can tell time on clock 2 miles away.—J. Beers, Columbus.

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Don't miss this chance. Order today one of these charming new model Balkan Blouses. If you don't find it one of the biggest bargains you ever saw send it back and we'll return your money quickly. Write for new Summer Fashion Book of other wonderful offers. Do not delay. Send a postal today.

This stylish and charming Balkan Middy Blouse for misses and women fairly breathes the air of summer. Charming design, master workmanship, combined with excellent quality French Linene makes it one of the most desirable garments of the season and it should be in your wardrobe. It has a very deep sailor collar made of a dainty floral design, white pique and the "V" shaped neck has a neat lace fastening. The nobby patch pocket, trimmed with pique, effectively trims the front. The simulated cuffs on the three-quarter length sleeves are finished with pique of a contrasting color. A broad band of white pique in floral design, which fastens at either side with laces and brass eyelets, trims the waist-band in a very pleasing style. Sizes 32 to 38 for misses and 32 to 44 for women. Colors: white with blue floral design trimming and white with pink floral design trimming. Order by No. 52-AB. Be sure to state color and size. We pay postage. . . . Special price now 49c

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Please send me, on ten days' free trial, a pair of your 10K Gold-Filled Spectacles complete with Perfect Double Vision, accurately ground and perfectly focused lenses, all ready for use, also a fine Leatherette plush lined, silver tipped Pocket-Book Spectacle Case, and if I find I can really use them for both near and far vision, and I am fully satisfied that they are better than any I have ever had before, I will send you the small sum of $1.85 as complete payment for them; but if for any reason whatsoever I do not want to keep them, I will return them to you without paying you one cent, as that was the condition on which you agreed to send them to me, and I am going to make you stick to your word. Answer the following questions:

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and startling offers in the newest styles. Mailed free. Write for it. We offer 10,000 bargains—everything for the home and family at amazing direct prices. SEND SURE TODAY. Absolute satisfaction guaranteed or your money refunded.

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## NEW LORE ON ANIMAL LIFE

### Results of Expedition on Colorado River.

Berkeley, Cal., March 29.—Joseph Grinnell, of the California Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, made public today the results of an expedition down the Colorado river for the study of bird and animal life.

Grinnell's party braved in a small boat the dangers of the whirlpools and rocks of the rugged stream and returned with data on the habits of 150 kinds of birds and 34 varieties of mammals.

The explorers said the zaguro or giant cactus, supposed to be known only to Arizona, was to be found on the California side as well and they made discoveries concerning birds which make their homes in holes in this plant.

The expedition which required three months, was financed largely by Miss Annie Alexander of Oakland, founder of the museum.

The collection now contains 20,000 mammals, 25,000 birds and 5,000 reptiles.

# *INTENSE EXCITEMENT IN TOLL DEBATE; CLARK WON'T SLAM WILSON*

## THE APPEAL OF SPEAKER CLARK

Following is the conclusion of Speaker Champ Clark's notable speech in the House against the administra tion's bill to repeal the law exempting American vessels from Panama canal tolls:

*"Now may the God of our fathers who nerved 3,000,000 backwoods Amrcans to fling their gage of battle into the face of the mightiest monarch in the world, guided the hand of Jefferson in writing the charter of liberty, who sustaned Washington and his ragged and starving army amid the awful horrors of Valley Forge and who gave them complete victoy on the bloodstained heights of Yorktown, may he lead members to vote so as to prevent this stupendous folly—this unspeakabel humliation of the American Republic.*

Washington, March 31.—In an atmosphere of tense excitement the struggle in the house over President Wilson's proposal to repeal the Panama tolls exemption, was today pressed to its last stage. A full attendance on the floor and a throng of anxious spectators such as the house has seldom seen in the galleries, waited for the concluding verbal battle and the deciding vote, which was expected late this afternoon or early tonight.

On the program for speeches were Speaker Champ Clark, Republican Leader Mann, both opposed to the President, and Representatives Sherley and Covington for the administration.

Leaders on both sides worked feverishly on the floor and in the cloak rooms and the whips reported several changes in the line-up, although the changes generally balanced.

Administration supporters confidently claimed the repeal bill would pass by a majority of from 60 to 75.

Cheers and applause greeted the opening of the day's debate. When Rep. Humphrey, Republican, of Washington, declared "that but for an injustice the great and patriotic speaker of this house would today be occupying the White House," the galleries joined the floor in a round of applause.

Speaker Clark, closing debate against the repeal, disappointed those who expected him to attack President Wilson. He disclaimed any personal issue with President Wilson, declaring he believed Mr. Wilson was actuated by the highest patriotic motives and that there was no breech in the Democratic party. He argued at length against the President's contention and declared that the "amazing request of the President for the repeal, like the peace of God, passeth all understanding."

### No Personal Issue.

He disclaimed any personal issue between the President and himself and added that if the President had reasons "which are not utterly untenable and which compel him to make this request," he had not given them to the house. He differed with the President's statement that toll exemption was "a mistaken economic policy," but admitting dispute on that point, proposed that the exemption be suspended two years. He contended that the President was mistaken in his views that the exemption was repugnant to the Hay-Pauncefote treaty.

"We want war with no nation," said the speaker, "but rather than surrender our right to complete sovereignty over every square foot of our globe-encircling domain, we will cheerfully and courageously face a world in arms."

He attacked the attitude of house Democrats who have led the President's fight for the toll exemption repeal. Referring to published declarations that his opposition to the President was "the opening gun of his fight for the nomination in 1916," the speaker declared he had told all to whom he had spoken about the 1916 situation that if the President's administration were a success Mr. Wilson would be re-elected, and if it were a failure "the nomination would not be worth having."

As to his own future, the speaker insisted he could be happy without the Presidency, the speakership or even with retirement to private life, should his constituency so determine.

"There is no personal issue between the President of the United States and myself," he said.

"I trust there never will be. I have at no time uttered one word of criticism of the President. At no time, so far as I am informed or believe, has the President said one single word of criticism of me. I have never for one moment entertained the opinion that President Wilson is actuated by other than the highest motives.

"I do not believe that President Wilson has ever entertained any other opinion as to the conduct of those of us who find it necessary to differ with him on this measure. President Wilson does not desire a breach in the Democratic party. I do not desire a breach in the Democratic party, and there is no breach in the Democratic party. I would scorn to believe that President Wilson countenances for one moment the efforts of some of the jackal press to represent that we are seeking to disrupt the Democratic party. With most of those who have asserted that I am seeking to disrupt the party, the wish is father to the thought."

Replying at length to what he called a "scurrilous and slanderous article" in the New York World, the speaker said the charge that he had been swayed in his attitude toward the bill by the "ship subsidy interests" "was a base and false insinuation."

"If any man here believes that slander," shouted the speaker, "let him stand up here and now, so that he may be seen by hundreds of witnesses."

"I have this to say: The fact that I am making this fight for our platform pledges may end my public career. There are many things worse than being defeated for congress, or defeated for the speakership, or even worse than to be defeated for the Presidency and one of them is to repudiate the platform on which you are elected."

The speaker then launched into an argument on the merits of the tolls issue. He contended that the transcontinental railroads would be the chief beneficiaries of a repeal.

## WOULDN'T WED PRESIDENT BECAUSE HE USED WEED

**Washington, March 31.—Dr. Mary Walker, she of the trousers and silk hat, might have been the first lady of the land—but she wouldn't take the heart and hand of Col. (later President) Arthur, because he "smoked tobacco and because she didn't want to lose her identity."**

**The doctor coyly told all about it to an audience at a moving picture theatre last night. She said Arthur twice proposed.**

**"He would have given up the use of the weed if I would have consented to become his bride," she explained, "but then I'd have lost my identity in his. As his wife, I would have been the first lady in the land for a few years and then would have been nobody as his widow. I will always be a somebody."**

# UNCOVERS HIDDEN LIFE OF RICH MAN

## Woman Sues for Interest in Great Estate of Queer Millionaire.

Louisville, March 27.—Intimate details of the life of Louis Philip Ewald, late ironmaster of St. Louis and Louisville, which he devoted painstaking efforts and a small fortune to keep secret, were revealed today, almost five years after his death, during trial of the suit brought by Ellen J. Golden, or Ewald, by which she seeks to establish dower rights in Ewald's estate, alleging she was his common-law wife.

Ewald's estate was estimated to be worth about $[illegible],000,000. He willed $15,000 each to nine brothers and sisters, most of whom live in St. Louis, and the remainder to Ellen Golden's three children, whom Ewald adopted.

The woman is suing for half the personality and a widow's interest in the realty, aggregating approximately $2,000,000.

The plaintiff on the witness stand today testified that the alleged common-law marriage between herself and Ewald took place in St. Louis in March 1890.

### Lived in Various Cities.

Prior to leaving St. Louis to take up her residence in an elaborate home bought for her by Ewald, in an exclusive residence section of this city she lived in Williamsport, Pa.; Pittsburg, Washington, Chicago and Denver.

More than 100 telegrams containing expressions of affection purporting to have been from Ewald and addressed to the plaintiff under the name of "Mrs. E. J. Seaman,' at a Detroit hotel were read to the jury.

The plaintiff admitted she never was generally known as Mrs. Ewald.

Testimony at the trial, which began Monday, has disclosed the double life led by the eccentric millionaire ironmaster, who apparently had a mania for secrecy.

Although Ewald operated a large iron foundry here for a score of years and accumulated several million dollars, he virtually was unknown personally in this city.

### Shunned All Notice.

He shunned even ordinary notice, made only such acquaintances as his business necessitated and took no part in the city's affairs. He spent much of his time in St. Louis and kept most of his banking accounts in that city. It was brought out that he frequently had $2,000,000 at a time on deposit in St. Louis banks.

So great was his desire for obscurity that he seldom went outside his home or office except in a cab, even when he desired to go only a block or two. Soon after Ellen Golden came to Louisville in the 90s, evidence at the trial disclosed, Ewald took her name and was known in the neighborhood as "John P. Golden.". For the purpose of greater seclusion, Ewald purchased a large, costly residence next to the one in which he installed Ellen Golden, and kept it vacant.

The trial of the woman's suit for part of Ewald's fortune is expected to continue for a week.

## WILL MAKE REPORTS ON WIND

### Government Supplies Added Information for Lake aSilors.

Buffalo, March 31.—Beginning tomorow, shipping interests in the Great Lakes will be accurately advised by the weather bureau of approaching wind forces. This will be done by the publication daily of the Beaufort scale, which has been adopted by the United States weather bureau. By consulting the tabiye, it will be possible for vessel owners to keep closely informed of approaching winds and their relative range. The new scale conforms to the scale now used by the British navy, and has been used in England and other countries for a number of years to protect shipping.

## TORREON STILL STANDS?

**Washington, March 31.—The Mexican embassy here today received the following message from the foreign office in Mexico City:**

**"Torreon has not fallen and the government is quite confident that it will not fall, according to the latest reports received by the government from the front."**

## NAMED FOR PHARMACY BOARD

Columbus, March 31.—Edward Voss, of Cincinnati, today was reappointed by Governor Cox as a member of the state pharmacy board. **His term will end March 31, 1919.**

# NEW CRISIS AS MARSHAL QUITS

## Sir John French Resigns as Head of the British Army.

London, March 26.—Premier Asquith was brought face to face today with a new crisis by the resignation of Field Marshal Sir John French, chief of the imperial staff and virtual head of the British army.

Other leading officers of the army were also expected to hand in their papers as a direct outcome of the repudiation of the guarantees given to army officers in Ireland. The premier yesterday declared that these guarantees were not sanctioned by the cabinet. Col. Seely, secretary for war, subsequently resigned from the cabinet, but the premier refused to accept his action.

### Generals Meeting.

The result of a meeting at the war office of the principal commanding generals of the British army was awaited with anxiety by the general public and in political circles today, as it was thought they might take some step which would virtually disrupt the army administration.

In the north of Ireland, where the controversy between Nationalists and Unionists has been the cause of so much difficulty to the British government, there was no disturbance today. The two parties were seemingly content to await events in London.

The field marshal, who was one of the signatories of the memorandum to Brigadier General Hubert Gough, giving guarantees to the army officers that they would not be ordered to fight the Ulster Unionists, regarded the repudiation of the document by the government as a slight on himself. For this reason he resigned.

### Asquith Again in Control.

Although it was generally conceded today that Premier Asquith had regained the upper hand in parliament, the government is by no means altogether out of trouble. It has still to deal with the army officers in Ireland under the new conditions established by the premier's speech in the house of commons yesterday.

Brigadier General Gough declares that this will mean wholesale resignations and disruption of the army.

Brigadier General Gough, commander of the Third Cavalry Brigade, in the course of an interview said:

### Army Near Disruption?

"If Premier Asquith withdraws the guarantees he will have to throw over the army council and the government will be faced practically with disruption of the army."

The Liberal press in the provinces, while endorsing what Premier Asquith has already done, insists that he must go farther and actually withdraw the guarantee given to the officers.

These newspapers say the premier must make it quite plain to all officers of the army and navy that they must under all circumstances obey the orders given them.

Many Liberals, too, think Premier Asquith should have accepted the resignation of Col. Seely, for he always has been suspected of being really more Unionist than Liberal in **his** sympathies.

## PUPILS MUST BE PATRIOTIC

### Must Salute Flag After or Before Reading Bible.

New York, March 26.—Declaring that some teachers in the public schools are apathetic when it comes to respect for the American flag and that sooner or later unpatriotic teachings are bound to creep into the course of study, Ernest W. Ellert introduced a resolution at the meeting of the board of education yesterday making it mandatory for pupils and teachers to salute the flag, either immediately or after the reading of the Bible.

The resolution, which was referred to a committee, further stated that following the salute one stanza of the "Star Spangled Banner" shall be sung.

## 80 YEARS OLD, GOES TO CELL

### Notorious Counterfeiter Gets Five Years at Four Score.

Philadelphia, March 31.—Samuel Tate, 80 years old and a notorious counterfeiter, who has spent nearly 29 years in prison, pleaded guilty yesterday to passing counterfeit half dollars, and was sentenced to five years in the federal prison at Atlanta. George Reilly, a companion of Tate's, received a similar sentence.

When the two men were arrested last month, government agents found a complete outfit for making coins in their room.

## BOY'S BODY NOT YET FOUND

### Searchers Still Dragging Creek at Columbus Grove.

Columbus Grove, March 31.—Search for the body of Harold Fruchey, drowned in Plum creek Saturday afternoon, continued all day Monday and far into the night, but without avail.

The river was dynamited, but the muddy waters refused to yield up the small body.

The searching party has been augmented by groups of men from Ottawa and surrounding towns.

# ASQUITH TAKES WAR CHIEF'S JOB

## Col. Seeley's Resignation From English Cabinet Is Accepted.

London, March 30.—Col. John Seely, secretary of war, resigned his portfolio in the British cabinet today and his resignation was accepted by the premier.

Sir John French, chief of the Imperial general staff of the British army and Sir John Ewart, adjutant general of the forces, definitely resigned from the service today.

Premier Asquith himself decided to take the secretaryship of war in place of Col. Seely.

### Ovation for Asquith.

When Premier Asquith entered the house today he was greeted with a great ovation from the members on the ministerial side. He shortly afterward arose before the council chamber to make his promised statement on the army crisis. The premier said:

"After full consideration, Field Marshal French and Adjutant General Ewart have persisted in their desire to be relieved of their offices.

"In the public interest, I deeply deplore the decision of these gallant officers and I cannot speak too warmly or gratefully of the ability, loyalty and devotion with which they have served the state and the army and will I hope continue to serve."

### Springs Sensation.

Mr. Asquith then sprang his sensation on the house. He said:

"In the circumstances and after much consideration, I have felt it my duty to assume the office of secretary of state for war, although I have taken the step only with the greatest reluctance in what I believe to be a great public emergency."

That the premier's announcement was a complete surprise was evident on every hand. The members on the ministerial side of the house were momentarily struck dumb. Then they jumped up on the seats and broke out in wild hurrahs.

## SENATOR CRAWFORD BEATEN

### Congressman Burke Wins South Dakota Nomination.

Pierre, S. D., March 25.—Senator Coe I. Crawford, the Republican majority faction candidate, was defeated by nearly 10,000 majority by Congressman Charles P. Burke, the minority candidate, who was nominated for United States senator in yesterday's statewide primary election, according to returns compiled early today.

Although the minority Republicans do not concede the defeat of their candidate for governor, H. B. Anderson, returns indicate the renomination of Governor Byrne, the majority state ticket leader. P. O. Richards, the independent Republican candidate for governor, polled a surprisingly large vote.

The Democratic slate as agreed upon at a party conference was nominated without contests, E. S. Johnson, Yankton, **being the candidate for United States senator.**

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Foot Scraper and Cleaner—Needed on every porch and outside doorstep. Right now is the time to sell it—A winner. C. P. Draper, Mass., first order for 200. C. A. Johnson sold 40 in 1½ days. W. A. Parker sold 92 in 4½ days. Earl Hayward, N.Y., order for 150. W. W. Harpster, Pa., made $27.45 in 4 evenings. Write quick for terms and free sample.
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Knitting Hosiery for our Wholesale. No Experience Necessary.
$2 to $4 A DAY Easily Made
You make the goods and we sell them
Machines furnished to reliable persons to do the work. Families preferred. Write for illustrated particulars with 2c stamp.
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Men and Women Wanted for Government jobs. $65 to $150 month. Vacations. Steady work. Parcel post means many appointments. Common education sufficient; "pull" unnecessary. Write immediately for free list of positions open to you. Franklin Institute, Dept. E 31, Rochester, N. Y.

Locomotive Firemen, Brakemen, Electric Motormen, Conductors, $65-$140 monthly; experience unnecessary; particulars free. 797, Railway Bureau, East St. Louis, Ill.

Motormen, Conductors, Interurbans. $75 monthly. State age; experience unnecessary; qualify now. Application, details free. Address Box S-170, care Weekly Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

Man or Woman Wanted to Collect Applications for the big 76,000-acre land opening and the big 3,000-acre orchard development project. Total application expense to place one in position to take part in the opening is only $15—no more, no less—within the reach of all. Can be paid all cash or $3 monthly. Remember that the "Land Opening" includes 5,000 10, 20, 40, 80 and 160 acre tracts of land. This proposition sells itself to the "Land Hungry" people. Easy sales and quick money for you even if you only put in a portion of your spare time. Experience not necessary. Send for free application coupons and terms to agents. Address Room 1508, Great Northern Bldg., Chicago.

I made $50,000 in five years with a small mail order business; began with $5. Send for free booklet. Tells how. Heacock, 668, Lockport, N. Y.

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

A Rare Opportunity Make Comfortable living home sewing plain seams. No canvassing; steady. No triflers reply. Sewers small towns especially. Send 10c postage samples, etc.; returned if not satisfactory. Home Sewers Co., Jobbers Sewing, 43, Rehoboth, Del.

Ladies make shields at home. $10 per 100. Work sent prepaid to reliable women. Particulars for stamped addressed envelope. Eureka Co., Dept. 23, Kalamazoo, Mich.

AGENTS.

Forty Competent Men Wanted—Handle branch agencies, paying $5 day upward; give references, experience. Modern Specialties, Racine, Wis.

Men of Ideas and inventive ability should write for new "Lists of Needed Inventions" patent buyers and "How to Get Your Patent and Your Money." Advice free. Randolph & Co., Patent Attorneys, Dept. 57, Washington, D. C.

Agents Repeater, Costs 5c, Sells for $1 Sample 2c. Dr. Thornber, Ferris, Ill.

Agents make $5,000 this year. Be your own boss—independent—abundant money—your time your own. All or spare time—at home or traveling. Write E. M. Feltman, Sales Mgr., 6730 Sycamore st., Cincinnati, O., today for full particulars.

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Landology, a magazine giving the facts in regard to the land situation. Three months' trial subscription free. If for a home, or as an investment you are thinking of buying good farm lands, simply write me a letter marking it personal and say "Mail me LANDOLOGY and all particulars free." Address Lloyd M. Skinner, General Manager, Skidmore Land Co., 184 Skidmore Bldg., Marinette, Wis.

HELP WANTED.

Wanted—Several honest, industrious persons to distribute religious literature; salary $60 a month. Nichols Co., Dept. 22, Atlanta, Ga.

Write Moving Picture Plays; $50 each; all or spare time; no correspondence course; details free. Atlas Pub. Co., 145, Cincinnati, O.

Railway Mail Clerk Examinations Everywhere soon. $75.00 month. Schedule and sample questions free. Franklin Institute, Dept. E 27, Rochester, N. Y.

$9 to $20 Weekly Earned Distributing circulars, addressing envelopes and writing. Enclose stamp. Superba Co., Dept.15, Baltimore, Md.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

FREE FOR SIX MONTHS—MY SPECIAL offer to introduce my magazine "INVESTMENT FOR PROFIT." It is worth $10 a copy to anyone who has been getting poorer while the rich, richer. It demonstrates the REAL earning power of money, and shows how anyone, no matter how poor, CAN acquire riches. INVESTING FOR PROFIT is the only progressive financial journal published. It shows how $100 grows to $2,200. Write NOW and I'll send it six months free. H. L. Barber, 407, 28 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Gee Whiz—Get wise; six nifty laugh-a-lot cards, 10c, for men only. Box 1314, New Haven, Conn.

265 Stockers and Feeding Cattle, weight 500 to 950 lbs., also two cars springers; all extra good quality. I charge 50c a head commission. Write for particulars. E. Moss, Fairfield, Iowa.

Wanted—Address of a party who makes maple syrup. P. B. Franklin, Ohio Bldg., Toledo, Ohio.

We pay 25c each for farmers' names. Send dime for contract. "G. Sun," Leroy, Mich.

Tobacco—Pure, Rich Southern Leaf, Mild 2nd sweet, 30c per lb.; 4 pounds for $1; prepaid. Southern Agency, Patesville, Ky.

PERSONAL.

Can any one, especially old soldiers from Northwestern Ohio, give any information regarding the army connections of Henry J. Van Wormer, son of a shoe merchant, of Bryan, O. He enlisted in army from Bryan or Northwestern Ohio during latter part of Civil War. After the war lived near Chillicothe, Mo., married Miss Julia Washburn at Avalon, Mo., and few years later they moved to San Francisco, Cal. Mr. Van Wormer died in southern California about ten years ago. Widow desires to secure pension, but lost husband's discharge papers in San Francisco earthquake and cannot recall the number of the regiment her husband was a member of. Any information on this subject will be gratefully received and will assist a widow in securing that which is rightfully hers. Please communicate with D. S. Washburn, Greenwich, O.

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PATENTS.

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$2.50 PER DAY SALARY paid one man or woman in each town to distribute free circulars and take orders for concentrated flavorings in tubes. Ziegler Co., 445-G, Dearborn St., Chicago.

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My "steels" have proven these statements to every man and boy who has tried my "steels." They will prove out in your work if you will only See them and Try them. That's why I offer to send you my "steels" for Free Ten-Day Try-On.

My "Steels" come in exactly the same sizes as ordinary workshoes, and in various heights. For men, sizes 5 to 12; 6, 9, 12 or 16 inches high. For boys, sizes 1 to 4; 6 or 9 inches high. Try a pair—your size.

You Take No Risk.

I'm not asking you to Buy—I'm asking you to Try—just try on a pair of my "steels," at home. Just See a pair of my "steels" before you think of buying any workshoes. Try them at My Risk. Then, use your own judgment about keeping them. If they don't suit you or fit you, I will exchange them without extra cost. If they are not Necessary in your work—return them—and the trial has cost you nothing.

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